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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Republican
Harmony.*

The politicians, in a quiet fashion, are doing their best to repair party fences and make preliminary plans for the great contest of next year. Officially, the Republican party has perhaps never in many years shown so harmonious a front as now. Conciliation has been the policy, and the results have been little short of magical. Not a voice is lifted anywhere against the renomination of McKinley and Hobart. The rivalry for Speaker Reed's shoes—although it brought a good many candidates out into the field—did not develop any factional tendencies; and in a surprisingly short time it had resulted in a selection that was gracefully accepted by all and that was announced as particularly agreeable to the administration. The gentlemen who are sure to control the great New York and Pennsylvania delegations to the national convention are in accord with Mr. Hanna and the Western leaders as respects the plan of a renomination by acclaim of the ticket of 1896. There are local feuds and factions now

as always among the party leaders of Ohio and some other States, but there is no indication of any disagreement about the national situation. The Democrats, on the other hand, are still very much at sea. If their convention were to be held this year Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly have a majority of the delegates. Whether he will hold his lead for another year remains to be seen. It is likely that next year, as three years ago, the campaign will be fought upon the issues laid down in the platforms, rather than upon the qualities or character of the candidates. In 1896 nobody found any serious fault with Mr. McKinley on the one hand or Mr. Bryan on the other. At least the country attached no importance to personal criticisms. The fight was very fairly joined upon the principal features of the St. Louis and Chicago platforms.

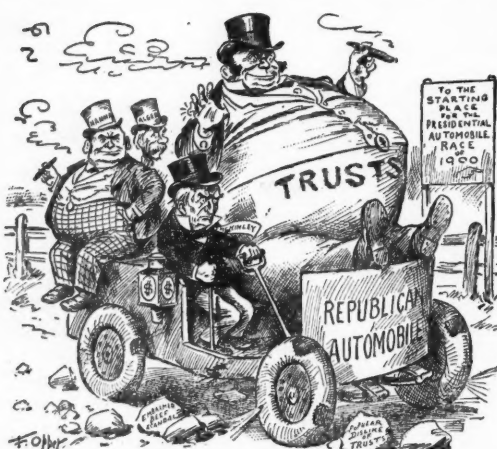
*Democratic
Issue-Making.*

It is not to be believed that the Democrats next year will stake their whole chance upon the lost cause of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. It seems more probable that they will shift the main emphasis to other questions, while including a silver plank in their platform for the benefit of those localities where that subject is supposed still to be a vital one. There will be an endeavor to shape some sort of a party issue out of the immense rapidity of the growth of the industrial monopolies commonly called "trusts"—a movement with which the average Democrat seems to think the Republican party is in more or less open alliance. Then there will also probably be an arraignment of the present administration's policy in the Philippines. Moreover, as much campaign material as possible will be derived from the great accumulation of criticisms upon the conduct of the War Department. It is to be noted that a good many leading Republican newspapers have been from time to time supplying material that will bear citation next year in Democratic campaign documents. For example, the New York *Tribune*, which still holds front rank as Republican authority, has been publish-



"MY BEST FRIEND."

From the *World* (New York).



A TRIFLE OVERLOADED.
From the Journal (New York).

ing a series of Washington articles, evidently with careful deliberation, setting forth what it regards as the enormous and scandalous packing with useless supernumeraries of the various War Department bureaus at Washington. The most extreme Democrat could scarcely go further than the *Tribune* has gone in attacks upon the army administration. The Republican campaign managers will make a great mistake if they estimate lightly the influence that all this line of criticism will have upon the minds of voters next year, provided that the Democrats should show a fair amount of skill and energy in compiling and distributing campaign literature. The administration of Mr. McKinley has had enormous responsibilities thrown upon it, and it has had to initiate and execute active programmes in various directions. The Democratic party is never so strong as when the party of action and of constructive plans is in power and has been more busy than usual. From the point of view of politics as a great game, therefore, the proper strategy for the Democrats next year will be to shake off the handicap of such positive dogmas as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and assume their congenial and normal rôle of arraignment and opposition.

Tariff Trusts as an Issue. For example, there has never in many years been so good a time to attack the protective tariff as there will be next year. Mr. McKinley's candidacy will lend itself to this movement, for the obvious reason that he has long been considered the leading protectionist of the country. The trust question, if it is to be made a party issue, must be dealt with in some practical way. It will not

be enough for the Democratic party merely to denounce trusts and monopolies in meaningless phrases. The shrewdest way to approach the question will be to connect the time-honored Democratic objection to high Republican tariffs with the new Democratic cry against trusts, by demanding in very specific terms the repeal of such protective duties as are at the present time actually serving the interests of one and another of the great industrial monopolies. It does not follow that there is not something to be said on the other side of the question; but all intelligent Republican politicians will privately admit that, in view of the present state of the public mind, it will be first-rate tactics for the Democrats to rally the anti-protectionist and anti-trust sentiments in a specific demand for the repeal of any protective duties under which trusts have been created or by virtue of which trusts are especially prosperous. If the Democrats should show themselves capable of such practical statesmanship as to avoid, on the one hand, wild and incoherent attacks upon corporate capital, while refraining, on the other hand, from alarming business interests by an indiscriminate attack upon the tariff system, they might put the Republican party in an embarrassing position. It would simply be necessary for them to declare the doctrine that trusts ought not to be fostered by high duties, and that tariff revision should at



HIS TROUBLES BEGIN.

"How in the world will I be able to establish harmony between these three issues?"

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

once proceed upon that principle. It might indeed be argued with much plausibility, if not with entire justice, that one party is not really very much more responsible than the other for existing economic tendencies; but it is customary for the party out of power to lay everything unpleasant—even cyclones and bad crops—at the door of the party in power. And the Republicans must expect to have trusts charged up against their favorite policy of tariff protection.

Some
Notes on
Trusts.

The Industrial Commission, recently appointed by authority of Congress to make a somewhat sweeping inquiry into current economic conditions, is making a specialty of trusts, and the testimony taken by it will include a large amount of fresh information. Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the American Sugar Refining Company, usually called the "sugar trust," improved the opportunity afforded him when called as a witness to read to the commission a typewritten essay in which he very shrewdly diverted attention from his own big monopoly by a series of sweeping charges against the protective tariff as the "mother of trusts." His own trust, he assured the committee, had been very shabbily treated by the tariff framers, and was making its way in the world on the strength of its own intrinsic virtues and by reason of the benefits it conferred upon the public. But all other trusts, Mr. Havemeyer averred, were the pampered creatures of an iniquitous tariff. On subsequent examination Mr. Havemeyer frankly gave the commission a good deal of useful information on sugar refining. It is interesting to observe that the Standard Oil trust seems at length to have taken the final steps in its transformation from the older form of com-

bination, now considered illegal, to the safer form of a compact corporation under a New Jersey charter. The capitalization of this new company is said to be \$110,000,000; and the stock, it is further said, is to be exchanged for



PROF. J. W. JENKS, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

(Who is serving on the Industrial Commission as a special investigator of trusts.)

the outstanding trust certificates, dollar for dollar. These certificates bring so high a price in the market that if the new corporation had been capitalized at \$500,000,000 the stock would have floated at par or thereabouts.



MR. HAVEMEYER PAINTS A PICTURE OF "MOTHER" PROTECTION FEEDING THE TRUST INFANT.
From the Herald (New York).

Commercial
Travelers
as Affected
by Trusts.

Among the disturbing consequences of the rapidity with which the great monopoly corporations are forming is the change that has come about in the method of selling commodities. Under the old system it was indispensable to keep on the road an army of traveling salesmen. These men had to be of superior business experience and ability, of tried and tested qualities of character, and of presentable and tactful address. The American commercial travelers, taken as a body, are a most creditable factor in our national life and citizenship. Mr. P. E. Dowd, president of the Commercial Travelers' National League, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington

on June 16 that not less than 35,000 commercial travelers would be thrown out of employment as the result of the American trust movement up to date. This, he explained, would mean a loss to the men of \$60,000,000 a year in salaries. An almost equal amount, he further explained, would be lost to the railroads and hotels of the country by the disappearance of all these commercial travelers from their accustomed routes and stopping-places. Mr. Dowe might also have mentioned the fact that the livery-stable business as well as the hotels will suffer to the extent of many millions a year in the West and South, where the commercial travelers have been accustomed to do a great part of their work by driving from convenient railroad points to numerous small places in the vicinity. Theoretically, of course, the relief of the distributive process from the burden of salaries, railroad fares, and hotel bills of a great army of traveling salesmen ought to redound to the benefit of the consumer. But at present the saving of all these expenses means not a cheapening of the goods to the buyer, but an enhancement of profits to the monopoly. Moreover, the beautiful theories of a more perfect mechanism for the distribution of profits furnish cold comfort to the men who have lost their jobs as salesmen and the hotel keepers whose only reliable source of patronage was the drummers' trade. All this does not prove that the monopoly corporations ought to be crushed out. But it certainly does go very far to prove that it is the business of the public to see that the benefits of such economies as may result from monopoly methods are shared with the community.

*Tin Plate
as an
Instance.*

The most conspicuous example of a trust—or, more strictly speaking, an industrial monopoly—that is cited as a creature of the tariff is the tin-plate combination. Since 1890, as a direct result of a policy incorporated in the McKinley tariff of that year, there have been built in the United States scores, if not hundreds, of mills for the manufacture of tin plate, an article that had previously been imported from Europe. It is an excellent thing for this country, which is a very much larger consumer of tin plate than any other country, to manufacture its own supply. To say that the tariff created the American tin-plate trust is not quite a fair statement without explanation. What the tariff did was to make it worth while for American capital to invest in a new line of business, and for a certain amount of foreign capital to transfer itself to this country in order to continue in the tin-plate industry. There resulted a great number of mills, and they have now found

it to their advantage to combine and control the American tin-plate business as a monopoly. According to the old theory of American protectionists, domestic competition in protected industries could always be relied upon to give the consumer every possible benefit. But competition is fast disappearing before the growth of a more powerful principle. It will be strongly urged that the import duty on foreign tin plates should be wholly repealed in order that the domestic monopoly may feel the pressure of outside competition. The fact that a trust has been formed does not in any manner prove that it was a mistake to foster the American tin-plate industry. The trust would, however, seem to indicate the fact that the tin-plate industry has reached maturity at an unexpectedly early date, and that it has no further claim, as an "infant industry," upon legislative favors.

*What if the
Tariff were
Abolished?*

It must not be supposed that the repeal of the tin-plate tariff would shatter the combination. It would, undoubtedly, for a while reduce its profits, but the trust would be all the more firmly knit together. For under such conditions there would be no possible chance to develop independent rival concerns. There would probably ensue for a while a vigorous warfare between the American tin-plate trust and the organization of British tin-plate manufacturers. But just as the competitive system had been abandoned because unprofitable in the domestic field, even so the competitive warfare on the larger international plane would in due time be abandoned in favor of agreements for the maintenance of prices and the division of territory. It is a great mistake to think that a system of competition closely analogous to warfare can survive indefinitely as between nations when the competitive system has been abandoned in the domestic field. For a while the Standard Oil trust maintained its competitive fight for trade in the uttermost parts of the earth against the immense petroleum monopoly that works the oil fields of Russia and Central Asia. But experience has shown that it is far more profitable for these vast commercial entities to arbitrate than to fight; and it is understood that they now get along very well together by the simple device of dividing up the market on geographical lines. The great monopolies of the industrial world will rapidly follow the example of the great political powers and map out their possessions, protectorates, spheres of influence, and so on. In some industries, without a doubt, there will soon appear the international trust, controlling the whole planet as respects a particular line of production.



THE DUKE OF TETUAN.

(Spanish representative at the peace conference.)



M. DE BERNAERT.

(Representative of Belgium.)



BARON BILDT.

(Representative of Sweden and Norway.)

But owing to the fact that corporations must derive their powers from government, while corporation law differs greatly in different countries, it will be found easier in most cases to do away with competition by agreements fixing prices, spheres of exploitation, and so forth, rather than by international consolidation.

International Tendencies. The obvious fact is that business and politics are becoming constantly more closely interrelated, and that the very same forces of civilization that are making war obsolete and insufferable are also tending toward the abandonment of the competitive system in industry and trade. And these new forces are bringing about stupendous changes at a rate which outstrips the predictions of the most enthusiastic. For example, the conference at The Hague has taken up the question of arbitration in a manner which renders it highly probable that there will result a permanent tribunal, established by the coöperation of all nations, for the settlement of disputes which otherwise might lead to war. Many of the European statesmen who were hopefully aiding last month in the work that promised this magnificent result would have said six months ago that nothing of the kind could come about short of a hundred years. It is true that the conference at The Hague does not seem likely to accomplish anything radical in the immediate direction of the disarmament of Europe. But the surest way to get at disarmament is to create both the sentiment and the machinery for settling differences without war.

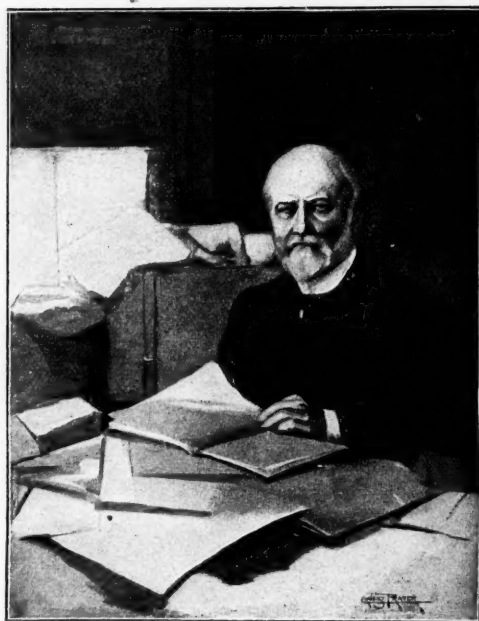
America at The Hague.

The Hague conference will have resulted in the promotion of the cause of universal peace to an extent that the most eager European and American advocates of peace had not dared to hope. The American delegation, as matters have turned out, has been at the very center of the best influences that have shaped the deliberations of the conference. For about half a century the United States has advocated the extension of the principle of the immunity of private property in time of war to property afloat on the seas. It is true that the leading European nations by agreement gave up years ago the commissioning of privateers to prey on the merchant marine of an enemy in time of war. But in giving up the privateers they were illogical enough to hold to the practice of permitting warships to capture private merchantmen. One triumph of the United States at The Hague will have been the adoption of the American principle of the exemption of private property from seizure at sea. This, of course, does not apply to blockade-runners nor to contraband of war. One of the first positive achievements of the conference was the acceptance of a proposition brought forward by Mr. Frederick W. Holls, the secretary of the American delegation, providing a plan for special mediation as applicable in certain cases. Mr. Holls would not for a moment claim to be the sole originator of the idea, but to him personally and to the United States through him will be assigned the credit of having introduced the project. Under this plan of special mediation it is provided that in case of

serious differences threatening peace between two nations, each disputant may select on its part some other nation not concerned with the dispute; and for the period of a month the matter in controversy shall be left wholly in the hands of these two "seconds," whose duty it becomes to try by all means in their power to put the question in the way of amicable settlement, and so to prevent any open breach of good relations. It is not to be supposed that this plan would be feasible in all cases. But even if it should be only once successfully invoked, its adoption would be abundantly justified.

*Our
Practical
Delegation.*

The great purpose of the American delegation at The Hague has been to promote the principle of arbitration. This country above all others has, both by profession and by practice, stood before the world for the plan of arbitration as a substitute for war. A great many of the European delegates went to the conference at The Hague in a somewhat cynical and skeptical mood, prepared to have a rather agreeable sojourn, but with very little zeal or faith touching the business for which the gathering was assembled. It was a body of men of immense talent, but it seemed at the outset to possess very little inspiration. The less widely noted of the members, as it turned out, were in most cases men who had been selected with singular care by their respective governments on account of their learning, talents, and high character. It seems to have devolved upon the American delegation, as more free from diplomatic complications than any of the others, to supply the conference to some extent with real and practical aims. It soon became evident that the Americans were at The Hague meaning business, and determined either to help accomplish something of value or else to slow the world afterward exactly who it was that prevented the attainment of results. Last year's war had greatly increased the prestige of the United States, and had aroused no little curiosity among the diplomats and publicists of other nations gathered at The Hague as to the part that America was proposing to play henceforth in the affairs of the world at large. The American delegates on their part seem rather naively to have set forth their expectation that the great European authorities on international law assembled for the purpose of devising ways to do away with the evils of war would, of course, not think of breaking up the conference and going home until they had done something of lasting importance. All this was immensely helped out by the matter-of-fact way in which Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, de-



BARON DE BLOCH.

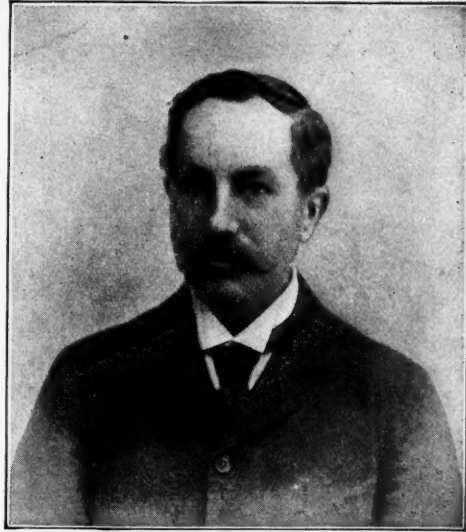
("The author of 'The War of the Future,' the book that turned the Czar's mind toward peace."—*Black and White.*)

clared that he was entirely at one with his American colleagues in his anticipations. Germany, though not so openly espousing American views, was none the less prepared in advance, as a general policy, to support any line of action that the United States and England might agree upon. But for the American delegation, the atmosphere of diplomatic suspicion would scarcely have been dispelled, and the conference, it is to be feared, might have amounted to very little indeed. It is not so much that the Americans led the work of the conference as that the frank and straightforward spirit that they manifested aroused earnestness and gave direction to the purpose of their eminent European colleagues.

*Arbitration
Prospects.*

The attitude of the American and English delegates on the question of arbitration proved the turning-point in the programme. The Russian delegation hastily produced a project providing for the establishment of an elaborate tribunal for compulsory arbitration, while Sir Julian Pauncefote submitted a simpler plan on behalf of England, and the American delegates, in their turn, offered one identical in the main with that which was adopted several years ago by the American Bar Association. All the arbitration proposals were

referred to a committee which was expected to combine their best features in a project which it could recommend for adoption. The establishment of an arbitration tribunal is not particularly acceptable to Germany or Austria. Germany seems to fear that arbitration might somehow hamper German policy and check the advance of the empire in certain directions. German progress during the past two generations has been stupendous, and it has been accomplished very largely by the sword. Germany anticipates in the not distant future many international changes, and wishes to be free to profit to the uttermost by every opportunity for expansion. The Germans hold that compulsory international arbitration is not compatible with the principles of full national sovereignty. There is, of course, a certain amount of truth in this contention. It took a great war in the United States to establish firmly the principle that the Union holds a sovereignty higher than that of the individual States. There may yet have to be more than one great European war before there can come into existence anything faintly resembling a federation of Europe with acknowledged compulsory authority in the settlement of international disputes. But while Germany undoubtedly will continue to oppose the Russian doctrine of compulsory arbitration, there is no reason why she should not join in the creation of a tribunal with no authority except where nations voluntarily submit their differences to its judgment. There are many reasons why the cause of peace would



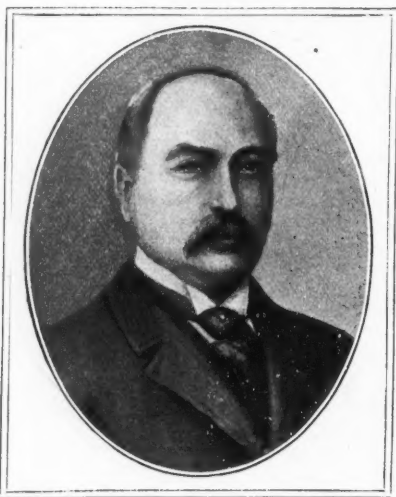
JONKHEER VAN KARNEBEEK.
(Dutch delegate.)

seem to be better assured with a permanent tribunal already established than under the plan of creating special boards of arbitration for each dispute after the failure of the disputants to settle the matter by ordinary diplomatic negotiations. The ready tribunal is to be desired.



BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.
(Second French delegate.)

The Venezuela case affords a good illustration. Fortunately, that question is at this moment in the course of settlement before a special board of arbitration assembled at Paris. But it was no easy matter to arrange the arbitration, and it would have been a great gain in every way if there had already existed an international tribunal having proper jurisdiction over such questions as this South American boundary line. Professor Martens, the eminent Russian authority on international law, who is a leading figure in the conference at The Hague, happens to be the presiding officer and umpire in the tribunal that is dealing with the Venezuela case. The other members are two eminent English judges on behalf of Great Britain and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, on behalf of Venezuela. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy are the leading counsel for Venezuela, while Sir Richard Webster and other eminent lawyers are in charge of the British case. Boundary disputes are annoying affairs, and it behooves all countries, in so far as possible, to make sure that



PROFESSOR MARTENS, OF THE TRIBUNAL AT PARIS.

their frontier lines are marked beyond all possibility of dispute. Thus fifty or seventy-five years ago there would have been no difficulty at all in definitely fixing the line between Venezuela and British Guiana if the question had not been neglected. Later on gold was found in a part of the wilderness that had been supposed by everybody to belong to Venezuela. Whereupon the authorities of British Guiana gradually began to extend their jurisdiction, naturally enough, as new frontier settlements were formed by people actually pertaining to that colony. They could hardly have done otherwise.

In these cases of developing the wilderness, unless boundary lines have been clearly marked out in advance there is always danger of subsequent dispute. The development of the Klondike mining region has been principally on the part of miners and gold-seekers from the United States, whose explorations in Alaska finally took them across the line into British territory, in a region where, as it happened, there was no great difficulty in establishing a boundary that was described in terms of longitude and latitude. If there had been any chance for a dispute, the Americans who had pressed into an uninhabited wilderness and developed a rich gold field would probably have tried very hard to make it seem that the whole Klondike district was a part of Alaska and belonged to the United States. But the mode of determining the boundary line was too clearly defined to admit of any serious question. Thus the Canadians were lucky enough to find them-

selves the possessors of the Klondike without dispute. They were embarrassed in their good fortune, however, by the discovery that the United States possessed the seashore, which included all the ports and harbors that gave convenient access to the gold district. When they found that there was a chance to raise questions as to the exact location of the line between the American seacoast and the Canadian hinterland, they did just what Americans probably would have done. They gave certain novel and arbitrary constructions to the wording of the treaty of 1825, and found that they could thus claim inlets which would give the Canadian Klondike independent access to the sea. Their theory has been that if they pushed these claims hard enough and asserted them in connection with various other questions at issue between Canada and the United States, there might in the end come about a compromise which would give them at least one port which would break the continuity of the American coast-line. If the United States, at the time of the purchase of Alaska from Russia, had insisted upon having the boundary line delimited to prevent future disputes, the present American claims would have been recognized by everybody. The moral is that the best time to settle boundary questions



STILL GOOD FRIENDS.

THE BRITISH LION: "No need of a row about a little matter of boundary."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE: "No, indeed; not when you have one on wheels like this."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

is at the time of acquisition. Indeterminate frontiers are almost certain to mean future annoyance. Fortunately, this Alaskan matter does not in the slightest degree endanger good relations between the United States and Great Britain. It is not worth a quarrel.

*The Merits
of the
Question.*

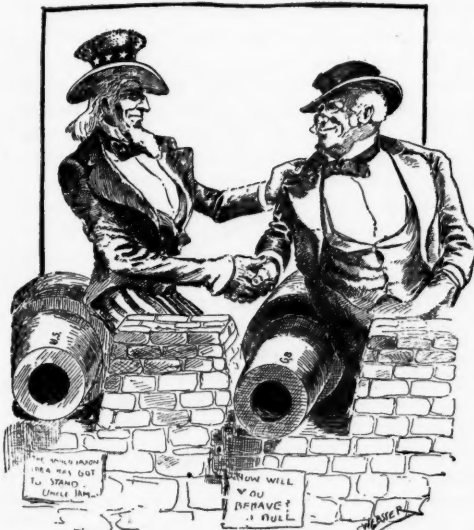
As the result of negotiations between our ambassador, Mr. Choate, and the British Foreign Office, it was rendered probable last month that some *modus vivendi* would be adopted regarding the disputed boundary between Alaska and the British possessions, and it was further expected that the joint high commission would resume its interrupted work for the settlement of all questions in dispute between the United States and Canada. Meanwhile Senator Fairbanks, of the joint high commission, and other American public men have been visiting Alaska to study the existing conditions and the boundary question on the ground. It would seem to be a mark of growing tolerance and forbearance on the part of the United States that it should be willing even to discuss the boundary question in the novel shape it has now assumed. A few years ago, certainly, the present Canadian claims would not have been entertained for a moment. Three-fourths of a century have elapsed since the treaty between England and Russia was signed under the terms of which the line is to be established. What Russia wished to secure at that time—and what the whole world has until very lately agreed in supposing that she

did secure—was a continuous strip of coast-line having a width of about fifty miles, running from the one hundred and forty-first meridian to the lowest point of Russian territory at the south end of the Prince of Wales Island. It was specifically stated that the line should follow the sinuities of the coast. There was no thought on anybody's part that this Russian coast-line was to be broken into detached parts by the access at various places of the British possessions to the in-



WHEN WILL SAMUEL UNDERSTAND?

JOHN BULL: "My dear Samuel, let me once more impress upon you that this boy of mine attained his majority long ago. Settle your international disputes with him [aside], and from what I've seen he's pretty well able to look after his own interests."—From the *Witness* (Montreal).



THE REAL PEACE CONGRESS.

From the *Evening Post* (San Francisco).

lets or bays which indent that irregular shore. The maps which the Russians and the British alike drew after that agreement, and which they have always continued to draw, have not differed in general from that which any one may see by turning to the map in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," for example. When the United States bought Alaska from Russia, this country, of course, came into possession of whatever lay on the Russian side of the line fixed in 1825. All the official maps of Canada down to a few years ago agreed with the maps of the United States, of England, and of the rest of the world in making the coast-line strip which the United States had purchased a continuous one, with a due margin of territory extending inland at every point from the actual line of tidal water.

*Canadian
Views and
Aspirations.*

The Canadian Government has now set up a theory, apparently of very recent invention, based upon its natural desire to obtain a seaport which would give convenient access to the natural routes into the Klondike region. It would be strange, certainly, if the Canadians did not desire to possess the advantage of ports on such inlets as the so-called Lynn Canal. But there could be no possible hope of realizing such desires unless the United States should consent to revert to the treaty of 1825 and construe it all over again in a new way. What the people of the United States understood a few years ago, when the boundary question came up, was simply that the practical work of delimiting the frontier and setting monuments had to be done, and that this could not involve any question of principle, but merely some expert work in surveying. The danger of the complete failure of the work of the joint high commission seems to have been due wholly to the Canadian determination not to allow other subjects of dispute to be settled, unless the United States should be willing to open up the whole question of the meaning of the treaty of 1825, in the hope that Canada might gain at least one harbor that would open an all-Canadian route to the Klondike by way of the Dalton trail.

*Is There a
Question to
Arbitrate?*

It would seem as if the universal acceptance of the more obvious meaning of the treaty during the greater part of a century might well have been regarded by the United States as final. The willingness of our Government, on any terms whatever, to discuss its title to its own conceded continuous strip of Alaskan coast-line is a remarkable instance of magnanimity. The situation does not even faintly resemble the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, where successive British governments have arbitrarily changed the line from time to time and where the British claims have never been conceded by any other government or recognized on any maps except very recent ones drawn in England. In the case of this Alaskan boundary question, if anything is to be arbitrated it would seem more reasonable to begin by submitting to arbitration the question whether or not there is really any doubt as to the meaning of the treaty of 1825, or as to the validity of the American tenure of the strip received from Russia, that would warrant the resort to arbitration to interpret the original document. In other words, first arbitrate the question whether there is anything to arbitrate. That new circumstances have arisen that lead your neighbor to covet your land does not of

necessity impair your title nor subject you to the duty of treating an adventurous claim as if it were a serious one. The only proper way to dispose of the differences between Canada and the United States is to deal with each one on its merits. It seems now pretty clear that the somewhat abrupt termination of the proceedings last summer of the joint high commission was due to the Canadian determination to make the settlement of all other disputes contingent upon the Alaskan boundary question. It is well to have this known, in order that if nothing, after all, should come of all these negotiations, the responsibility for failure should be put exactly where it belongs.

*Great Britain
and the
Transvaal.*

The British Government has seemed at times during the past month to be on the verge of the terrible mistake of making war against the Transvaal without just cause. Sooner or later the steady development of British interests in South Africa must inevitably bring the Transvaal into close and harmonious relation—probably into complete political union—with the adjacent British provinces. But the present eagerness of certain British mining and commercial interests to coerce the stubborn little republic over which Paul Krüger presides merits only severe condemnation. Under treaty arrangements made in 1884 it is true that Great Britain has a measure of control over the foreign affairs of the Transvaal. But it is solemnly agreed that in its internal affairs the government of the Transvaal is to exercise full and complete independence. The development of the gold district brought many thousands of the class of people who are attracted by mining booms, and it happens that the greater part of these newcomers are British subjects. The Transvaal has arranged its taxes in such a way that much of the public revenue comes out of the share that the government takes of the profits of the gold fields. This would seem highly appropriate. There could hardly be a better or fairer source of taxation. The mining corporations and their representatives in England, headed by the magnates of Mr. Rhodes' South African Company, are constantly declaiming against the outrageous injustice of the taxes that the Uitlanders are compelled to pay. But these statements are never wholly sincere. As respects a great part, at least, of the gold fields of the Transvaal, the government was the owner both of the land and of the mineral wealth beneath it, and it parted with its mining claims on a system of licenses, commissions, royalties, etc. The public treasury was entitled to as large a percentage of the output of the gold fields as it

could secure. The foreign mining companies certainly continue to monopolize the lion's share. It has also been a part of the taxation policy of the Transvaal to collect a heavy import tax on dynamite and explosives, these being used in mining operations. But this is purely a question of internal policy. According to the latest report, the total collections under the head of tax on explosives amount to about £300,000 a year. It is ridiculous to pretend that such a tax constitutes a legitimate grievance on the part of the British Government against the government of the South African republic. But one hears still more of the franchise question, if possible, than of the taxation question as a grievance of the Uitlanders. At present foreigners may become naturalized citizens after a residence of two years, but this does not make them burghers of the first class. The first-class burghers are a body composed principally of the native Boers, and naturalized aliens can only be admitted to this fully privileged body after a considerable term of years in the country. Here, again, the questions involved are purely those of domestic policy. Under the treaty of 1834 Mr. Chamberlain's British Colonial Office has no more authority to dictate the terms upon which foreigners may become citizens of the South African republic than President Krüger has to name the terms upon which foreigners may become naturalized citizens of the British Cape Colony.

*A Question
that Time
will Settle.*

It is not to be supposed that the Dutch farmers—who at great hardship two-thirds of a century ago withdrew from their old homes in the Cape Colony and in Natal to get away from the conquering English and to govern themselves—should now be eager to put themselves in the position of an effaced minority by placing the full political sovereignty in the hands of a crowd of mining adventurers who have come from every part of the world to seek their fortunes on the gold-bearing reefs of the Johannesburg district. These newcomers find some of the conditions irksome and inconvenient, and it ill suits their pride to be ruled over by the unprogressive Boers. But their grievances are not of a kind to disturb the peace of nations. Their appeals to the deep sympathy of mankind as the unhappy victims of oppression are trumpery and nonsense. What they want is to rule the Transvaal. The American sojourner in Germany may not like the police methods in vogue there and may find the institutions on many accounts irksome; but it does not follow that the American Government has any reason to demand that Germany should change her internal laws and gov-

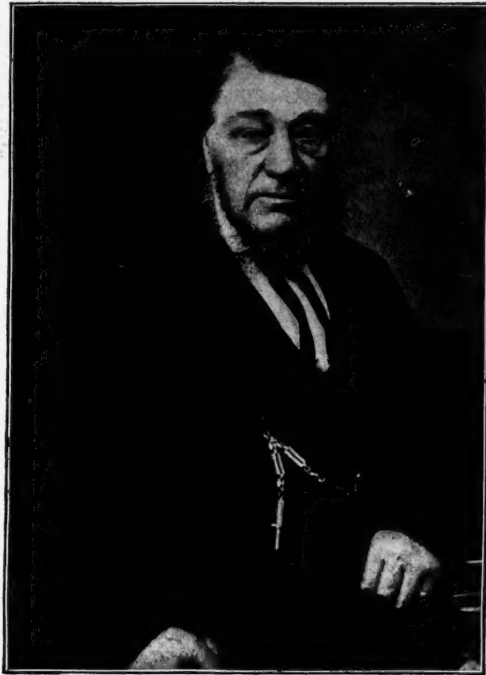


Photo by Duffus Bros., Johannesburg.

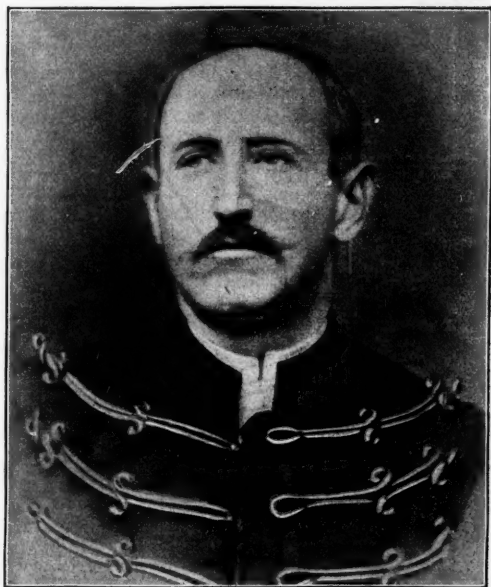
PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

ernment. The easy answer is that people who do not like the way foreign countries are governed are at liberty to return to their own homes. If British subjects were being massacred in the Transvaal, or if their goods were subjected to confiscation, or if they were in any manner treated with unjust discrimination, the situation would be very different. As matters stand, the British Government has no reason for interfering which would not equally justify the Government of the United States or that of Germany in doing the same thing. The foreigners of the Transvaal are by no means all British. England can, of course, persist in her present policy of massing troops in South Africa and can seize a pretext to declare war. But it would be a stupid war and a very costly one as well. There is nothing whatever to fight about. It does not necessarily follow, indeed, that President Krüger, whose position is legally correct, is taking a course that is wise in statesmanship or in all respects commendable in ethics. The conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner at Cape Town, which was held in the early days of June at the capital of the Orange Free State, failed to accomplish any results, for the reason that

Krüger declined to make the so-called "reforms" that Milner demanded, while Milner declined to submit disputes to international arbitration in the way that Krüger suggested. For the time being the advantages are altogether on the side of Krüger; but the future belongs to the British, without a doubt. It is a pity that there is not more enlightenment on the side of the Boer government and less of the John Bull aggressiveness on the other side. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain seem to have been willing to bring on a war. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, is supposed to have been resolutely adverse to pushing matters to the point of bloodshed. England's relations with Germany and other strong powers are now of such a nature that President Krüger could expect no support, either material or moral, from any outside direction, excepting possibly from the little Orange Free State and from a small part of the kindred Dutch-speaking population of Cape Colony and Natal. The plain truth is that it is the height of folly for England to consider that there is at present any such thing as a Transvaal question. There would be no such question talked of if it were not for the plotting of mining companies and other speculative and commercial enterprises of a private nature that are trying to get the British Government behind their schemes. The whole civilized world now admits that it is only a question of a little time when the Boer *régime* must yield to the advance of a higher civilization in Africa. It will be the part of real statesmanship to allow the situation to develop of itself.

Justice Tri-
umphant in
France.

For several weeks past the affairs of the French republic have held a central place in the attention of all nations. If, a few months ago, the Dreyfus drama seemed to be moving slowly and uncertainly, no one can complain that the play has dragged or has been lacking in scenes of intense interest since the decision was made to submit the question of a revision of the court-martial to the highest law court of the nation. The confession and suicide of Colonel Henry may perhaps be regarded as the turning-point in the plot. The conscience of the French people began to be aroused and public opinion gradually veered as one Frenchman after another allowed himself to become open-minded to the truth. Our modern institutions of government and society have many faults, doubtless; but it is cheering to observe that when these institutions are put to a severe moral test they show their fundamental soundness. And the further fact is revealed that the cure for the ills of things modern does not lie in reaction toward older systems, but rather in the opposite



CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS.

direction of the further development of democratic ideals. The Dreyfus case affords a marvelous illustration of the modern hold upon mankind of the simple principle of justice to the individual. In France under Louis Napoleon, or under any former monarchical *régime*, there would have been no Dreyfus case, for the reason that arbitrary means would have been found to dispose finally of the victim and to extinguish all agitation at the very beginning. If the public had known anything at all, it would merely have known that a not very popular captain of artillery, belonging to the Hebrew race, had been accused of selling military secrets to foreign governments, had been found guilty on trial by court-martial, and had been disposed of for the safety of the nation and the honor of the army. That would have been the end of the whole matter. Even under the improved republican *régime* the case seemed almost hopeless.

The
Vindication of
Dreyfus.

Nevertheless there was a chance. The wife of Dreyfus, instead of permitting herself to die of a broken heart, determined to live in the faith that she could secure a vindication of her husband. She has shown a heroism that will shine bright on the pages of history many centuries hence. The greatness and strength of her character remind us of certain noble women of ancient days, whose dignity, constancy, and sublime faith appeal to the sculptor's art. It became necessary

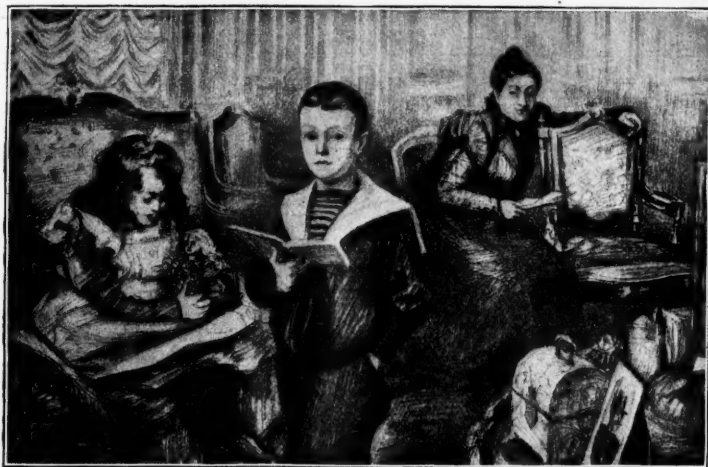
for Madame Dreyfus and her friends to satisfy themselves, first, that the crimes of which Captain Dreyfus had been convicted had really been committed by some one, and, second, to fasten them upon the man who was really guilty. They soon found reason to believe that some officer of the French army had actually been engaged in treasonable work, and in due time they discovered that the guilty man was a certain Colonel Esterhazy. Their discoveries did not make much headway until the proofs had convinced a Protestant senator of high reputation for integrity, named Scheurer-Kestner. Zola, also, at about this time looked into the matter and became convinced. The government, however, and the general staff of the army informed the houses of Parliament and the country that they were perfectly familiar with all the evidence and that there was no doubt whatever of the guilt of Dreyfus. It was intimated that there were important reasons of state which made it impossible to disclose to the public all the documentary proofs in the case, but that there was no question whatever of the convincing character of the evidence. It happened, meantime, that Colonel

Dreyfus. Although the discovery of these forgeries led to the confession and immediate death either by suicide or murder of Colonel Henry, and although there was plenty of evidence available that Esterhazy had been engaged in all sorts of scandalous transactions—while solemn assurances came from Germany, Italy, and other governments that they had never had any transactions with Dreyfus—it seemed almost impossible to make progress with the effort to right a great wrong. The people and the newspapers of France could not bring themselves to believe that the army organization which was at once the pride and the strength of the nation was corrupt at the very center. The chiefs of the general staff still insisted that Dreyfus was unquestionably guilty, and one war minister after another stood firmly on that ground.

*The Righting
of Public
Opinion.*

It was much easier for the average Frenchman to believe that an obscure captain who had actually been tried and found guilty was indeed the culprit than to believe that a considerable number of men of greater rank and eminence in the army were

leagued in a scandalous conspiracy. They had boundless faith and pride in the army, and they were not willing even to entertain suspicion. That the French people should have felt in this way will not seem so strange when the whole episode has receded far enough to be viewed in its successive phases and true proportions. Less creditable, of course, was the scandalous unfairness that was shown in the Zola trial, where the judges themselves, in the depth of their prejudice, made the occasion a travesty. (Zola had accused for the sake of an opportunity to bring the evidence before the court. His evidence



MADAME DREYFUS AND HER CHILDREN AT THEIR HOME IN PARIS.

(From the London Graphic.)

Picquart, an intelligent officer of high reputation connected with the general staff, had occasion to examine the testimony in his official capacity as chief of the secret intelligence office, and his inquiries soon convinced him that some of the documents which were regarded as the most unquestionable proofs against Dreyfus were more or less clumsy forgeries, while others, not forgeries, were in the handwriting of Esterhazy rather than

was excluded and he was found guilty of criminal libel. Colonel Picquart was imprisoned on charges of a somewhat kindred nature. But the pendulum has swung back. Colonel Picquart is released and his probity has general acknowledgment. Zola is completely vindicated. The delay which was occasioned by the transfer of the revision question from the criminal section of the Court of Cassation to the full court proved fortunate in



PRESIDENT BALLOT-BEAUPRÉ, OF THE COURT OF CASSATION, READING HIS REPORT IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

the end, because the decision of the smaller body was amply sustained by the larger one. Nothing could have been more impressive, dignified, and conclusive beyond dispute than the review and summing up that was presented by the president of the Court of Cassation on June 4.

The findings of the old court-martial of December, 1894, were broken and annulled, and it was announced that the accused would appear before a new court-martial to assemble at Rennes for a decision on the following question :

Is Dreyfus guilty of having in 1894 practiced machinations or entertained relations with a foreign power or its agents, to engage it to counsel hostilities or undertake war against France, and having supplied it with means thereto by delivering to it notes and documents contained in a document called the *bordereau*?

Orders were at once sent by cable to the penal authorities on Devil's Island to turn Captain Dreyfus over to the custody of the military commander of French Guiana, and he sailed for France on June 9 on board the warship *Sfax*. There was sufficient reason to expect that his second court-martial would be exceedingly brief

and would result in his acquittal. Every particle of the alleged evidence against him had been satisfactorily disposed of, and the process of manufacturing supplementary papers in the Dreyfus case from time to time as they were needed has apparently been discontinued by the army chiefs as unprofitable, not to say dangerous.

The decision of the Court of Cassation setting aside the judgment of the first court-martial was well received by the great majority of the people of France, whose eyes were at length opened to the truth. There were factions, remaining, however, that professed themselves the especial champions of the army and pretended still to believe in the guilt of Dreyfus. These factions tried in various ways to show their hostility to the republic as personified by the new president, Loubet. The royalist pretenders were busy behind the scenes, and kindred disturbing elements undertook to make the return of Major Marchand the occasion for demonstrations that might lift that praiseworthy explorer on a wave of enthusiasm to the position of a military dictator. All these efforts, however, only served to show how firmly established the republic is in the convictions of the

Rallying
'Round
the Republic.

great body of the French people. The royalist folly came to a climax at a fashionable racing event on Sunday, June 4, the day after the Court of Cassation had given its decision. President Loubet, in accordance with French official custom, was present at the races at the Auteuil course, and was subjected to concerted insults

order of the ministry to guard against possible rioting. It would have been wiser if the government had shown a more discerning appreciation of the spirit in which the great community had turned out to show its support of good order and stable institutions. There was no need of soldiers; and the Republic should have been entrusted by the Dupuy ministry to its friends, the common people.



MAJOR MARCHAND.

on the part of young scions of the families that are attached to the royalist traditions. Several hundred arrests followed and there was great excitement. The riots were, however, of no deep significance, and were not participated in by large numbers of people. It was determined on the part of all supporters of the republic, as against the noisy threats of the reactionists, to make on the following Sunday an immense demonstration of an entirely peaceable character in honor and support of the president and in token of the popular adherence to the existing order of things. Even the socialists, as well as the radicals and moderate republicans, were eager to participate in such a demonstration. The most important racing event of the year, the Grand Prix, was set for Sunday, June 11, and President Loubet announced his intention to drive out to the race-course. The plans of the various parties supporting the republic were well carried out, and the president's route was lined by hundreds of thousands of well-wishers, while the impudent crew that insulted him on the previous Sunday was completely silenced. Good order and good temper prevailed everywhere, the one serious mistake being the unnecessary presence of great bodies of soldiery distributed by

The next step was to make sure that the remaining acts in the Dreyfus drama would be performed under satisfactory management.

The ministry of Charles Dupuy had fallen into great disfavor. It had lost friends on all sides, because it had failed to convince either the revisionists or the anti-revisionists of its consistency and its sincerity. The public was now demanding that poetic justice should be done, and that the Dreyfus drama should end not only with the vindication of the long-suffering victim, but also with the unmasking and punishment of the real villains. It was not believed by those who were determined to go to the bottom of the situation that it would be possible to secure the punishment of those high in authority, like General Mercier and General de Boisdeffre, if Dupuy continued at the head of the ministry. The public did not deem it sufficient to punish Col. Paty de Clam, guilty though he is; for this unmitigated rascal has been an accomplice and tool rather than the principal in the military conspiracy that manufactured the false evidence against Dreyfus and that for so long a time protected Esterhazy. It is generally believed that President Loubet has all along been in a position to favor the full and final triumph of right and justice, and that he had foreseen the necessity of an early change of cabinet. The substitution of one ministry for another in France sometimes seems capricious and needless; but in this particular case the overthrow of a ministry came at exactly the logical moment as recording the calm and sensible judgment of the community to the effect that its usefulness was at an end, and that the unfinished business which occupies the public attention could better be transacted by a new ministry. It did not prove an easy matter, however, to get the new cabinet launched. The task was first undertaken by M. Poincaré, who failed to rally about him the combination of strong men whose membership in his cabinet he desired. He informed President Loubet, therefore, of his inability to command the situation. It was expected that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau would have better success, although this was at first in doubt.



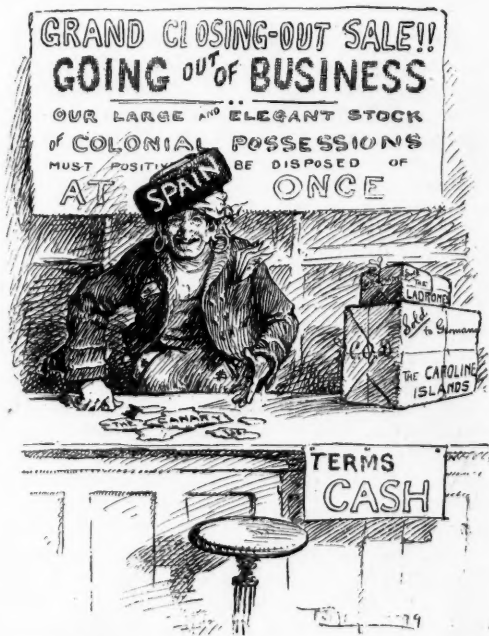
SENATOR WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.
(Eminent French Republican.)

*Spain's Sale
of
Islands.*

Germany has carried out her purpose of adding by purchase to her colonial possessions those scattered islands in the Pacific that were no longer of any use to Spain and that the United States did not care to acquire as a result of the late war. These groups are known collectively as the Carolines and the Ladrões. Our Government had acquired Guam, at the southern end of the Ladrone group, and had no use for any of the other islands, which were small and widely scattered. German traders have been active for a number of years past in these specks of Micronesian territory, and the German Government may be expected to manage their affairs well. Many people in the United States were interested in the Caroline Islands, not because of their commercial value, but because they had first been made known to the world by the successful labors of American missionaries. Subsequently the Spaniards came there and claimed possession, interfering arbitrarily and harmfully with the beneficent work that had been accomplished by Americans. The Germans, presumably, will treat the American missionaries with fairness. Our Government has been in a position to dictate the future of the Carolines, and it is to be supposed that the cordial approval at Washington of the German acquisition of Spanish title has been gained in part by German assurances of friendly protection for the remarkable work of civilization among the natives of Micronesia that Americans have so long carried on.

*Germany
in
Oceania.*

The Germans attempted some fourteen or fifteen years ago to assume control of the Carolines. No other outside jurisdiction was exercised at that time, the government of the islands being carried on by the native chiefs under the moral influence of the American missionaries. But it occurred to the Spaniards to put in a claim of sovereignty; and the Pope, who was called in as an arbitrator, decided against the Germans. Germany was given certain preferential trade rights, however, and as no other nation has been actively bidding for what is no longer of any possible use to Spain, it was quite in the natural order of things that Germany should take possession. The purchase has been criticised a good deal by the German press on the score that it adds nothing to the real colonial or imperial strength of Germany, and that Spain, in receiving 25,000,000 pesetas, got decidedly the best of the bargain. But inasmuch as Germany has done well with the Marshall Islands, with a part of the Solomon group, and with the portion of New Guinea over which her protectorate was extended in 1884-85, it was to be expected that the colonial party would seek the first opportunity to buy the Ladrões and Carolines. Distances are great in the Pacific Ocean, and the Carolines and Ladrões are scattered over hun-



SPAIN: "Now, then! Who wants this beautiful remnant?"—From the Times (Philadelphia).

dreds of miles north, south, east, and west. They lie to the eastward of the Philippines at an average distance of perhaps 1,000 miles. Directly east of the Carolines, some hundreds of miles distant, are the Marshall Islands, which the Germans are now well administering. The Samoan group is several hundred miles still further east and is south of the equator; whereas the Marshalls, Carolines, and Ladrones, like the Philippines, are north of it. No very important news has come from Samoa since the arrival there of the commission, further than reports that everything is quiet and that the commissioners seem to be proceeding in a way that promises a satisfactory solution of all difficulties.

"Czar" The question of a successor to
Reed's Speaker Reed seems already to have
Successor been conclusively settled, with the
Presumptive. acquiescence of the entire body of Republican Congressmen. The preponderance of sentiment was clearly for a man west of the Alleghanies. Gradually it began to appear that the Hon. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, was more acceptable as a second choice than any other candidate to the friends of a number of aspirants who had entered the race at the start. Colonel Henderson, who was then twenty-one years of age, enlisted as a private in an Iowa regiment in 1861. He was promptly made a first lieutenant and in 1863 lost a foot in battle. For a year or more after that he was engaged in enrollment and recruiting work, but in 1864 he entered active service again as colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar. He served, however, for several years as collector of internal revenue before taking up active law practice in his home city of Dubuque. His Congressional career began with his election to the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882, so that his reelection next fall—which the added prestige of his elevation to the Speakership must make certain—will give him the assurance of full twenty years of consecutive service in Congress. Mr. Henderson is chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House and a member of the Committee on Rules. It is through this committee that the Speaker exercises a large part of his great authority in the handling of the business of Congress; and Mr. Henderson's position has made him as familiar as any other man with the methods of Speaker Reed. For the first time in the history of the country the Speakership will have been conferred upon a representative of a State west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Henderson has great personal popularity in his district, where many Democrats are accustomed to vote

for him although his Republicanism is of the most aggressive type. He is also a favorite among his colleagues in Congress regardless of party, and his reputation is that of a man of high and incorruptible character. He is a debater of vigor and eloquence. The Speaker of our House of Representatives is very much more than a mere presiding officer, and indeed he is the most powerful personage in the Government next to the President. It is scarcely to be expected that Mr. Henderson will show precisely the traits that earned the titles of autocrat and czar for Mr.

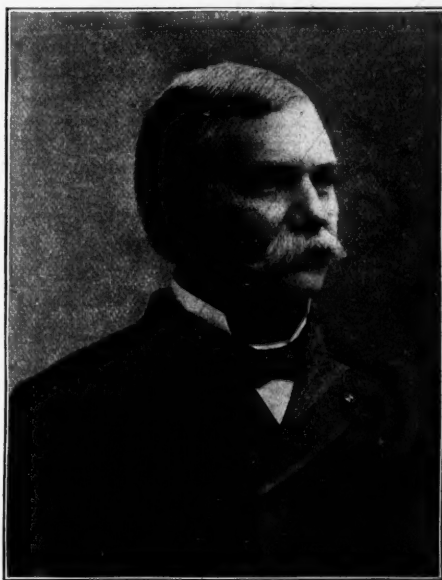


Photo by Bell.

HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, OF IOWA.

(Who will succeed Mr. Reed as Speaker.)

Reed; but there is reason to expect him to show firmness and efficiency. Certain methods which Mr. Reed introduced as innovations have now become lastingly established, to the benefit of the country. Nobody supposes that under Mr. Henderson there will be any return to the methods of the old filibustering days before the Speaker could count a quorum.

The War The existing situation in the Philip-
in the pines is very fully discussed in an
Philippines. article contributed to this number of the REVIEW by the man at this moment best qualified of all men in the United States to give reliable information and valuable opinions. Mr. John Barrett, who is still a young man, having graduated at Dartmouth ten years ago, has spent

the last five years in the far East. He was sent to Siam as United States minister in 1894, and he has given industrious study of the problems of the far East from the American point of view. There is little in the immediate Philippine situation that calls for a summing up in this department of the REVIEW. Suffice it to say that our army has been surprising the Filipinos by its unexpected activity in the height of the rainy season, while the Filipinos on their part have been surprising our army and our Government at Washington by the stubborn and aggressive character of the fight they have continued to make. The death of their most prominent military man, General Luna, was reported last month, and the news is seemingly true, though such reports are hard to confirm. The return of volunteer regiments from Manila has made it necessary to provide for the immediate embarkation of several regiments of regulars as reinforcements to the army of General Otis. The statistics of the condition of our men in Luzon show a better average condition of health than was supposed to exist a few weeks ago.

*The
Civil-Service
Rules.*

On May 29 President McKinley issued an order which withdrew a large number of places from the operation of the system of appointment under competitive examination controlled by the Civil Service Commission. At least 4,000 positions are affected, and it is claimed by civil-service reformers that the number is more than 10,000. Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, who has always been accounted a supporter to the fullest extent of the doctrine of the merit system, stoutly repudiates the charges made by the Civil Service Reform Association, and declares that the modifications provided for in the new order are in the interest of the public service and in no sense due to the clamor of the spoilsmen. The orders of President Cleveland in 1896 were of the most sweeping kind, and they brought into the classified service and under the competitive system almost every federal office to which that system could possibly be made to apply. Some inconveniences, doubtless, resulted. For example, it does not seem unreasonable to allow high officials a full discretion in selecting their own private secretaries, when one considers the vastness of the discretion in other directions that they exercise in the performance of their ordinary duties. It might as well be acknowledged that the competitive examination system is, in many respects, an awkward, tedious, and absurd way of selecting public employees. But there are serious reasons why its adoption was necessary in the United States. And it will continue to be

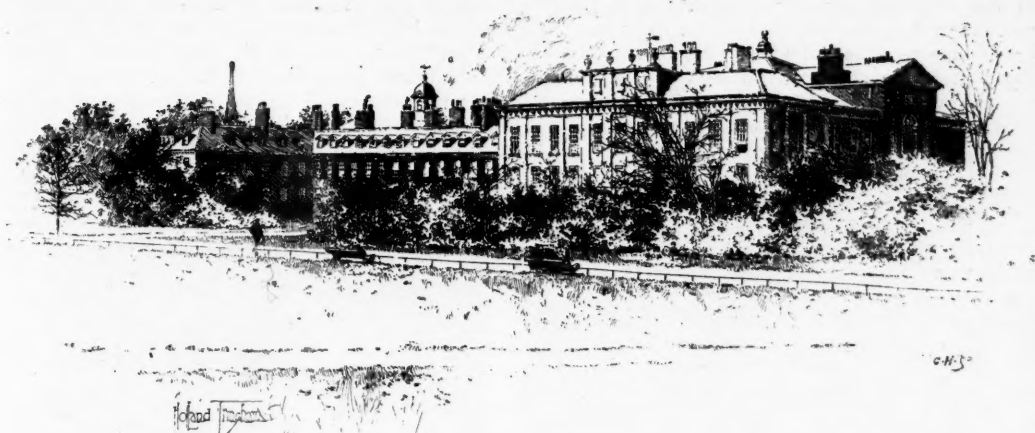
necessary until there shall have arisen a new generation of politicians completely weaned from the notion that public offices are legitimate rewards for party or personal services.

*Who Asked
for the
Change?*

The McKinley administration would have done better, in our judgment, to have put up with all the inconveniences and to have enforced the rules as they stood, without taking a single step in the backward direction. The country is not disposed to believe that the public service was really being harmed at any point by the operation of the merit system, or that any higher efficiency in the performance of public work will now actually result from this extensive modification. The only hearty praise that the order has received has come from avowed adherents of the spoils system. An order of that kind ought not to be made unless in consequence of some clear, strong, and well-considered demand for it, backed up by a body of disinterested opinion. But where was the demand in this instance? President McKinley's own board of civil-service commissioners was not even consulted, if undenied reports may be believed. Those Republican newspapers whose support of the administration has been most sincere and valuable have, as a rule, condemned the order as contrary to the President's own record and pledges and to the position of the party on the civil-service question.

*Affairs
in
England.*

In recent weeks there has been a lull in British political activity. The Transvaal question has been prominent in the newspapers, but most Englishmen are relieved to find that Lord Salisbury has not the faintest notion of making war against President Krüger. The Alaska boundary has been discussed between the British Government and Ambassador Choate with the utmost courtesy on both sides, and it is only in Canada and the extreme northwestern part of the United States that the question is argued with feeling. The British opponents of Russia are much exercised over the easy manner in which Lord Salisbury's government has acquiesced in the Russian plan of a railroad straight to Peking, but the country as a whole evidently sustains Lord Salisbury. An interesting event has been the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Queen Victoria. The whole civilized world was glad to join in expressions of sincere congratulation. The Queen laid the corner-stone of a new museum in the west of London, gave her birthplace, Kensington Palace, to the nation, and made the announcement that she would not henceforth appear on public occasions. The Liberal party



KENSINGTON PALACE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE QUEEN, NOW OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

might hope to gain back its lost hold upon the country in due time if only it could find strong and united leadership. Sir William Harcourt, though supposed to be in retirement, has continued his attacks upon ritualism in the established Church, and it is among possible things that the church question may come to be the dominating party issue. An episode of more than passing interest has been the attempt of two of the great London dailies to establish Sunday morning editions. The *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Mail* were the newspapers in question. They encountered so much opposition that they were glad to give up the experiment. The principal opposition was scarcely due to Sabbatarian scruples. The feeling in England is that the higher interests of civilization do not demand seven-day journalism, and that the newspaper men themselves ought to be protected from the extra strain. Lord Rosebery was influential against the Sunday experiment.

Famine in Russia. In Russia there is a famine in the northwestern provinces at present, of which Mr. Stead, who has been spending June at The Hague and who visited Russia in May, writes as follows: "The northeastern provinces of Russia are smitten with a great dearth, which, as it has left 3,000,000 people destitute, may rightly be regarded a famine. The Empress Dowager and the Red Cross Society are doing a noble work. The Emperor has subscribed enormous sums from his own purse, but it is to be feared that, despite all voluntary efforts, the mortality will be very great. No rain fell last year in a region as large as France, with the result that every green thing withered up,

and the unfortunate natives, many of whom are Tartars, and others belonging to various Finnish tribes, have been eking out a miserable existence by eating weeds, bark, and clay. Hence an outbreak of scurvy in a most malignant form, the description of which recalls some of the scenes of the lazar house. These periodical recurrences of famine seem to prove that it is as necessary to organize a famine relief department in Russia as in India.

The Lockout in the Russian Universities.

"Bad as the famine is, it is a less serious trouble for Russia than the wretched coil of misunderstanding and mismanagement which has resulted in the closing of all the universities in the empire. No greater disaster could be imagined for Russia than that the rising youth of the country should be driven into bitter antagonism to the Emperor, who is their hope for the future and around whom they should naturally rally. It would almost seem as if the ministers of the interior and of education had deliberately conspired in order to inoculate 30,000 university students throughout the empire with a bitter grudge against the one man without whose aid they cannot hope to remedy the evils against which they protest. Every one admits that the police blundered in the handling of the students at first. It is probably equally true that the students, being morbid, sensitive, and hot-headed withal, did not play their cards as well as they might have done in their protests against the treatment which they suffered at the hands of the police. But there is no reason to credit the story which the peccant ministers appear to have told the Emperor as to the existence of a formidable revolutionary plot on the part

of the students of the universities. In many cases their careers will be broken, their studies are interrupted, and in every part of Russia to-day young men and young women are brooding angrily over the misfortune which in many cases they have done nothing whatever to provoke."

Yale's new President.

The presidency of an important American university or college has become so exacting a position that an ever-increasing public interest is shown in the filling of vacancies when they occur. Originally the typical American college president was a clergyman, who stood high in his denomination by reason of his gifts as an intellectual leader and who was supposed to have a bent for metaphysics. The change from that point of view has been by no means revolutionary. The clerical president with a bent for metaphysics has not been repudiated, and he is still preferred by a great many colleges; but he must be something more than a mere theologian, and must add pronounced executive and organizing ability to a fair degree of acquaintance with modern educational systems and requirements. He must also be a man qualified to take the part of a leading citizen in his community and his State. Yale, for the first time in the history of that venerable institution, has found a president outside the rank of Congregational ministers. This, however, has been with the hearty acquiescence of the Congregational clergy and laymen who still constitute so considerable a part of Yale's constituency. Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, who now quietly takes up the duties of the president's office on the retirement of President Dwight at commencement time, possesses as many qualifications as the friends of Yale could fairly expect to find in one man. He has the advantage of being already familiar with every phase of Yale's life and work. He has the further advantage of having already earned so eminent a position in the country as a publicist and a man of weight that he will not be put to any embarrassment in trying to live up to his great position. Thus he will take the saddle with the firm and easy seat of a veteran. Professor Hadley is forty-three years of age and was born in New Haven. His father was Prof. James Hadley, eminent as a classical scholar and a teacher of philology, who also possessed a breadth and versatility that was evidenced by his admirable little volume of lectures on Roman law. Professor Hadley has become distinguished as a political economist, but his special studies rest upon the desirable basis of a very broad scholarship and a genuine interest in all departments of learning. There was a time

when, in the opinion of the country and of the world at large, the teaching of economics at Yale was limited to brilliant theoretical attacks upon the American protective tariff. Professor Hadley, when the opportunity came to him to give up miscellaneous tutoring at his *alma mater* and to devote himself to economics, introduced modern scientific methods which commanded the heartiest confidence and respect of everybody, whether

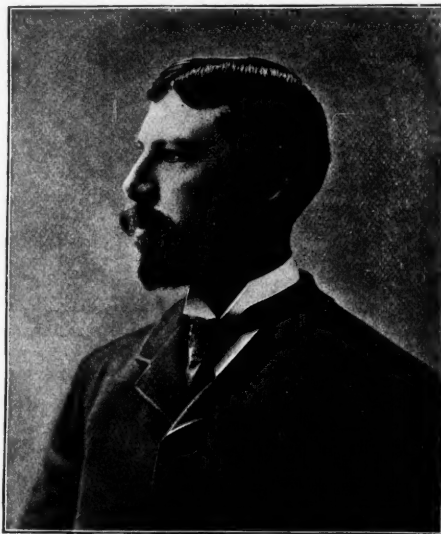


Photo by Pach Bros.

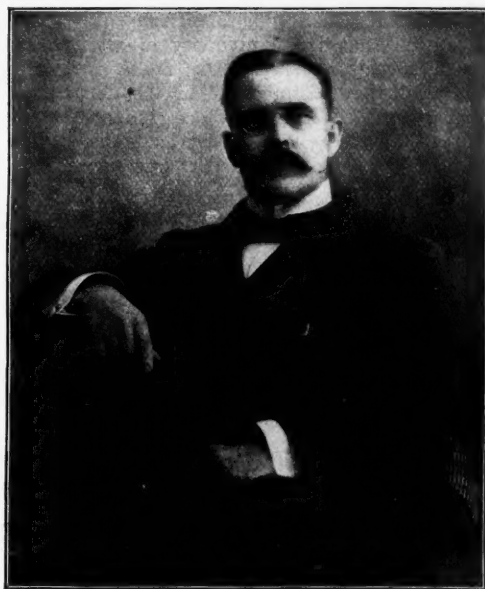
PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

(The new president of Yale.)

free-traders or protectionists, orthodox gold men or bimetallic heretics. At the time in the early 80s when he began as a post-graduate student to devote himself to political and economic subjects, the transportation question was an absorbing one in the United States. There was the same furor against railroad monopolies at that time that exists at present against trusts. Professor Hadley, though still under thirty, wrote a book on the subject which did more than any other one thing to make the transportation problem really comprehensible to the American public. For two years he served as the commissioner of labor statistics for the State of Connecticut, and so used the opportunity as to make himself deservedly trusted ever since as one of the first authorities upon labor organization, factory legislation, wage questions, and kindred matters. Professor Hadley is a writer of rare clearness and persuasiveness and a public speaker whose success lies in the fact that he always has something to say that is worth while.

*California's
Wise Choice.*

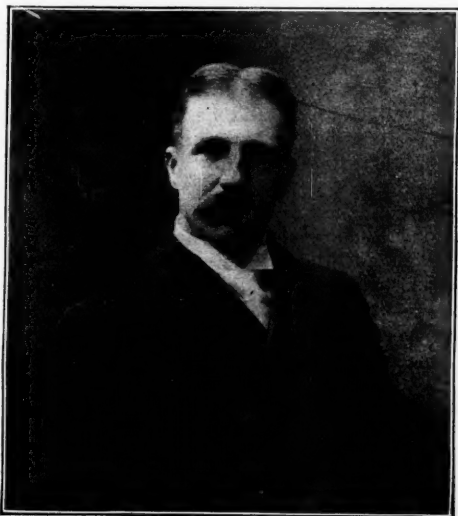
Another very interesting instance of a wise selection for the presidency of a great university is the choice of Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, of Cornell, to the headship of the University of California. Private benefactions—notably the princely gifts of Mrs. Hearst—are cooperating with the State treasury in the work of developing the university at Berkeley; and a great future is predicted for it. Professor Wheeler has been looked upon for several years past as a very promising piece of presidential timber. He has been professor of Greek and comparative philology at Cornell since 1886, and he is now forty-five years of age. His position as a classical scholar is thoroughly established, and his current papers on Alexander the Great in the *Century Magazine* have shown the wider public how broad a grasp he has upon the great movement of the world's political history, and also how entertainingly he can write. Professor Wheeler is anything but a recluse student of the type that gives a life's devotion to the dative case; and he is widely known in New York for his effectiveness as a campaigner and his unusual aptitude for practical politics. The regents of the University of California could not have made a better selection.



PROF. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.
(President-elect of the University of California.)

*Dr. Faunce
for Brown.*

The vacancy at Brown University, caused by the removal of President E. Benjamin Andrews to Chicago last year, has now been filled by the selection of the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of



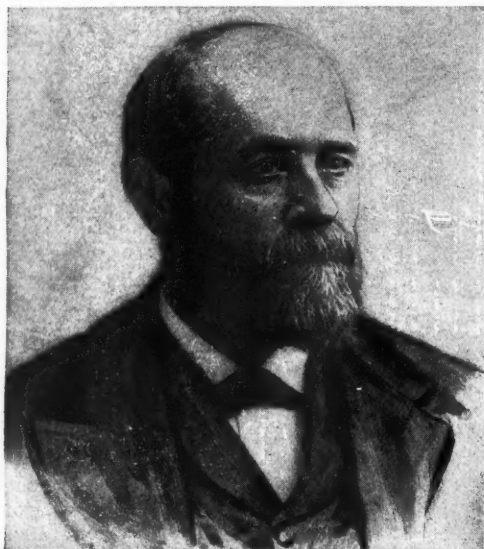
REV. DR. WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE.
(The new President of Brown University.)

the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City. Dr. Faunce is a prominent alumnus of Brown, having graduated with honor in 1880, after which he remained for a while as a tutor. Like Presidents-elect Hadley, of Yale, and Wheeler, of California, Dr. Faunce spent some time in post-graduate study in German universities. For several years he has been a trustee of Brown University, and during all the years of his pastorate he has kept close touch with educational and university work. There will be nothing experimental, therefore, in his return to Providence as the head of Rhode Island's fine and growing university. Dr. Faunce is a very brilliant public speaker, and his selection is regarded by all friends of Brown as wise and felicitous.

*Other
Educational
Notes.*

There had been no official announcement of the choice of a president for Amherst when these pages were closed for the press, but it was generally understood that the choice of the trustees had fallen upon Prof. George Harris, of the Andover Theological Seminary, whose acceptance of the post would be hailed with satisfaction by the host of Amherst men throughout the country. The vacant chancellorship of the University of Iowa, it is understood, has been offered to the popular and successful head of the University

of Nebraska, Chancellor MacLean. It is also announced that the University of Oregon has chosen for its president Dr. F. S. Strong, a member of the teaching staff in the department of history at Yale and a Yale graduate of the year 1884. Mrs. Stanford has made over to the Stanford University a further vast amount of



THE LATE HON. RICHARD P. BLAND, OF MISSOURI.

property, and Mr. Carnegie has contributed the cost of a new engineering laboratory to the Stevens Institute. The opulent giver, it is said, is now in no danger of being neglected by the representatives of our always insatiate college world.

*The Death
of
Mr. Bland.*

The Democratic situation may to some extent be affected by the death of the Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, which occurred at his home near Lebanon in that State on June 15. Mr. Bland was the foremost advocate in this country of the policy of the free coinage of silver. But for the electrical effect upon the convention of Mr. Bryan's famous speech, it is probable that Mr. Bland would have been the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1896. His death will remove from the convention next year a Democratic leader who would certainly have contended strongly for an uncompromising plank in favor of free coinage. His Congressional career began with his election in 1872, and he had represented his district continuously with the exception of one term.

*The Late
Frank
Thomson.*

The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Frank Thomson, died at his home near Philadelphia on June 5. Like his predecessors in the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Thomson was a trained railroad man who was practically familiar with every detail of railroad work from the bottom to the top. Mr. Thomson, though only twenty years of age when the Civil War broke out, had spent several years in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, where he had learned everything about the construction of locomotives and had shown great capacity. Col. Tom Scott was then general superintendent of the road, and when Lincoln made Colonel Scott an Assistant Secretary of War on account of his fitness to take charge of the transportation of troops and supplies, young Thomson became Scott's right-hand man in that work, and he made a marvelous record. In 1864, at the age of twenty-three, Thomson became superintendent of one of the divisions of the Pennsylvania system. From that time forward he was advanced from time to time in the administration of the business of that great company, until, on the death of President George B. Roberts in 1897, he was promoted from the first vice-presidency to the highest position. His career in detail forms an essential part of the history of the wonderful development of railroad transportation in this country.

*Other
Obituary
Notes.*

In the obituary list of the month occur the names of some eminent Europeans, among whom are to be noted especially the Spanish statesman Emilio Castelar and the French artist Rosa Bonheur. Castelar was in his sixty-seventh year. While still a boy he was a prolific writer, and he had become a political orator of note by the time he was twenty-two or thereabouts. At twenty-five he was made professor of history in the University of Madrid. There followed a long career of political journalism, oratory, parliamentary activity, and labor for the promotion of the republican cause in Spain. For a short time in 1873 Castelar was at the head of the government. A few years later he accepted the constitutional monarchy as a practical necessity for Spain. Up to the very last Castelar was a constant and prolific writer for Spanish and foreign periodicals. He had formerly been a great admirer of the United States, but all his vehemence of rhetoric was turned against this country when it took up arms against the Spanish régime in Cuba. Mr. Ernest Knaufft, in a special article elsewhere in this number, tells the story of the career of Rosa Bonheur.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From May 21 to June 18, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

May 23.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana volunteer infantry and the Utah Battery, disperse 800 insurgents entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Anita, Luzon; the insurgent loss is heavy, many prisoners being taken by the Americans....Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, returning from San Miguel to Balinag, escorting a signal party, are harassed by insurgents; 1 American is killed and 14 wounded....General Lawton's expedition arrives at Malolos, having marched 120 miles in 20 days, had 22 fights, captured 28 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, killed 400 insurgents, wounded double that number, and lost only 6 men killed and 31 wounded....The Oregon and Minnesota volunteers return to Manila for a rest from campaigning.

June 3.—Active operations are resumed against the insurgents to the east and southeast of Manila; a force commanded by Brigadier-General Hall and consisting of 11 companies of the Oregon regiment, 6 companies of the Colorado regiment, 4 troops of the Fourth Cavalry, 8 companies of the Fourth Infantry, 4 companies of the Ninth Infantry, 4 companies of the Wyoming regiment, and 4 mountain guns, advances from the pumping station, near Manila, while the Washington and North Dakota regiments and one battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, under Colonel Wholley, advance from Pasig.

June 4.—General Hall occupies Antipolo and continues his advance down the Morong peninsula.

June 5.—General Hall occupies Morong without resistance; the insurgents escape to the northeast.

June 10.—An advance is begun against the insurgents in the province of Cavite, south of Manila; a brigade consisting of 6 companies of the Colorado regiment, 2 battalions of the Ninth and 2 battalions of the Twenty-first Infantry, a troop of the Nevada cavalry, dismounted, and Scott's Battery, with 4 mountain guns, commanded by General Wheaton, and a brigade made up of the Second, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Infantry, 2 companies of the Twelfth Infantry, and a detachment of light artillery, commanded by General Ovenshine, all led by General Lawton, with an escort composed of Russell's detachment of the Signal Corps and Stewart's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, mounted, march south from San Pedro Macati, on the Pasig River, and then toward Bakor; after several sharp skirmishes the insurgents retreat southward along the shore; several of the Americans are wounded and many are prostrated by the heat; 2 officers are killed.

June 11.—The American troops occupy Las Pinas and Paranaque, former strongholds of the Filipino insurgents.

June 13.—General Lawton fights the liveliest engagement of the war south of Las Pinas; American field guns are engaged against a Filipino battery concealed in the jungle; the American gunboats bombard the insurgents along the shore in the vicinity of Bakor;

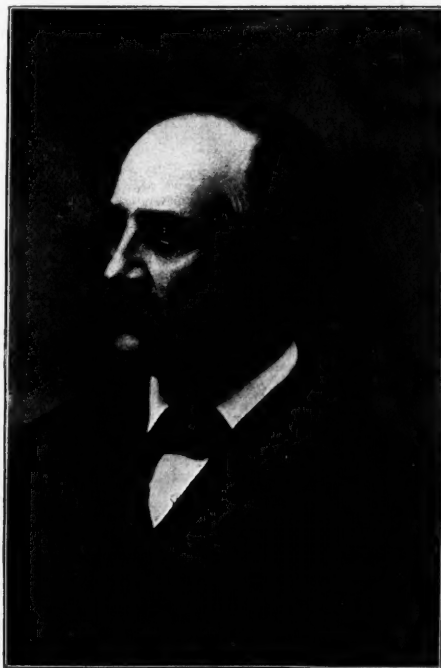


Photo by Baker.

HON. GEORGE K. NASH.

(Republican nominee for governor of Ohio.)

the Fourteenth and Twenty-first Infantry cross the Zapote River, carrying the trenches, while the insurgents are attacked in the rear by the Ninth and Twelfth Infantry and retreat to the fortified town of Imus, about four miles south of Bakor; 100 Filipinos are believed to have been killed and 300 wounded in the engagement.

June 15.—General Lawton captures the town of Imus.

June 16.—The insurgents attack the American lines in force near San Fernando and are repulsed with heavy loss by the brigades of Generals Funston and Hale.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 21.—Important changes in the tariff laws of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are announced at Washington.

May 22.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns for the term....A special session of the New York Legislature called to consider amendments to the franchise-tax bill begins at Albany.

May 25.—The New York Legislature passes the amended franchise-tax bill and adjourns.

May 26.—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, signs the

amended franchise-tax bill as passed by the special session of the Legislature.

May 27.—Wisconsin Representatives in Congress decide to give their solid support to General Henderson, of Iowa, for the Speakership.

May 28.—The Social Democrats of Massachusetts nominate Winfield P. Porter for governor.

May 29.—President McKinley issues an order removing about 4,000 offices from the classified civil service and making other extensive changes....The report of the Nicaragua Canal commission is submitted to the President.

May 30.—Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, is inaugurated for a third term.

May 31.—The Republican Representatives in Congress from Minnesota decide to support General Henderson for Speaker.

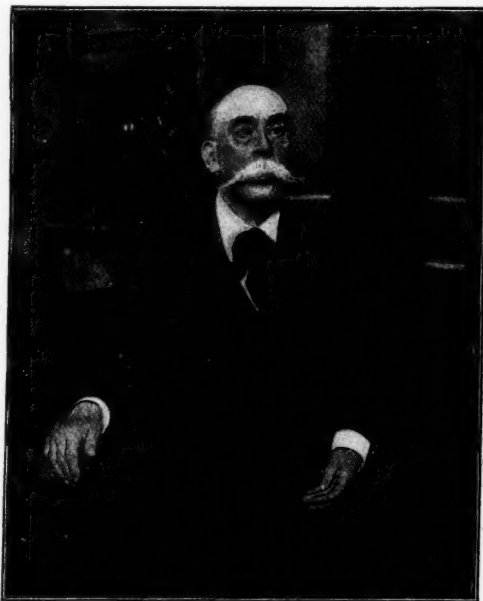
June 1.—The Idaho Supreme Court rejects the application made in behalf of the Coeur D'Alene rioters for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

June 2.—Ohio Republicans nominate George K. Nash for governor....Representative A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, withdraws from the Speakership contest in favor of Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa.

June 3.—The Republican Representatives of Massachusetts and Maryland agree to support General Henderson for the Speakership.

June 6.—The Republican Representatives of New York decide to support General Henderson for the Speakership.

June 9.—President McKinley appoints the following commission, under authority of Congress, to determine



THE LATE SEÑOR CASTELAR, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER OF SPAIN.



Photo by Clinedinst.

THE DUKE DE ARCOS.

(Spanish minister to the United States.)

the most feasible and practical route for an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Samuel Pasco, of Florida; Alfred Noble, C.E., of Illinois; George S. Morrison, C.E., of New York; Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A.; Prof. William H. Barr, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A.; Lewis M. Haupt, C.E., of Pennsylvania; and Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

June 14.—Pennsylvania Democrats meet in convention at Harrisburg.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.—FOREIGN.

May 25.—In the Italian Chamber the new cabinet gains its first parliamentary victory by a majority of 81 in a house of 327.

May 29.—The trial of M. Déroulède on the charge of inciting the army to revolt is begun in Paris....The Finnish Diet adopts without modification the military service bill recommended by the Finnish army committee and opposes the one proposed by Russia.

May 30.—The Queen Regent of Spain signs a decree appointing Marshal Martinez de Campos to the presidency of the Senate.

May 31.—M. Manan, the Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, pronounces in favor of a revision of the sentence of Captain Dreyfus passed in 1894, and asks the court to order a fresh court-martial....M. Déroulède is acquitted of attempted treason.

June 2.—The Queen Regent of Spain, in her speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes, announces that a bill will be presented ceding to Germany the Ladrone Islands, with the exception of Guam, which has been taken by the United States, the Carolines, and the Palaos Islands.

June 3.—The Court of Cassation at Paris renders its verdict, ordering a new court-martial for Dreyfus.

June 4.—A violent demonstration is made against President Loubet by anti-Semitic societies at the Auteuil race-course.

June 5.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes approval of the government's course in prosecuting the leaders in the attack on President Loubet....The British House of Commons, by a vote of 393 to 51, passes the grant of £30,000 to General Lord Kitchener; in the course of the debate Mr. John Morley registers a protest against the spoliation of the Mahdi's tomb.

June 12.—The French cabinet resigns because of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

June 13.—Baron de Christiani is sentenced at Paris to four years' imprisonment for assaulting President Loubet.

June 14.—The new Austro-Hungarian customs bill is introduced in the Hungarian Diet.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 25.—The governor of Jamaica receives instructions from the Colonial Office at London to send two delegates from the legislature to Washington to confer with our State Department on Jamaica's tariff and reciprocity with the United States.

May 26.—A letter from Secretary Hay to Sir Alfred Austin on the subject of international copyright is made public.

May 27.—An official statement of the reasons for the breaking off in negotiations with Canada is made in Washington.

May 29.—The Spanish system of courts in the Philippines, which have been closed since the American occupation, is revived under American sovereignty....A statement is made in Washington defining the attitude of the United States commissioners in Alaskan boundary dispute.

May 30.—President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner arrive at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, to confer regarding the grievances of the Uitlanders.

June 3.—Diplomatic relations with Spain are resumed by the United States; President McKinley receives the Duke de Arcos, the new Spanish minister at Washington.

June 6.—The terms on which Spain cedes to Germany the Ladrone, Pelew, and Caroline Islands are made public in the German Reichstag.

June 7.—It is announced that the Bloemfontein conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner has resulted in failure.

June 14.—The Spanish Senate adopts the bill ceding Spain's remaining islands in the Pacific to Germany.... The Transvaal Raad accepts the franchise proposals made by President Krüger as his final concession to Great Britain, but suspends their operation till they are referred to popular vote.

June 15.—Servian troops are ordered out to expel Turkish and Albanian soldiers who have attacked Servian villages....The arbitrators in the Venezuelan boundary dispute hold their first session in Paris.

June 16.—A reciprocity treaty covering trade relations between the United States and Barbados is signed at Washington.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

May 20.—M. de Staal makes a presidential speech introducing business of conference....Three committees named: (1) Armaments; (2) Rules of War; (3) Arbitration.

May 23.—Presidents and vice-presidents are chosen for each of the committees.

May 25.—Committee No. 2 meets at the Huis ten Bosch, and is divided into two sections—namely that of the Brussels Conference and that of the Geneva Convention.

May 26.—Committee No. 3 on arbitration, under the presidency of M. Bourgeois, meets; the principle of mediation and arbitration accepted without dissent; Russian proposals introduced; Sir Julian Pauncefote proposes permanent tribunal; sub-committee of eight appointed; sub-committee No. 1 on armaments, under the presidency of M. Beer-naert, meets.

May 27.—Both sections of committee No. 2 meet and deal with the treatment of prisoners of war and the extension of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare.

May 29.—Sub-committee No. 3 considers the Russian arbitration plan along with that proposed by Sir Julian Pauncefote....Sub-committee No. 1 considers the limitation to artillery in use in navies and fortresses; substance of Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal published.

May 30.—The text of the Russian proposals on arbitration is published.

May 31.—Proposals of Britain and of the United States commissioners are communicated to the sub-committee, or "*Comité de Rédaction*," of the Arbitration Committee; the text of the American project is published.

June 1.—The American plan of mediation is unanimously adopted by the sub-committee of the arbitration section.

June 5.—The arbitration section adopts the proposals of the sub-committee, including the first six clauses of the Russian scheme of arbitration, the Italian proposal, and the scheme of special mediation proposed by Secretary Holls, of the American delegation.

June 9.—The drafting committee of the arbitration section begins consideration of the proposition for a permanent tribunal.

June 13.—The Red Cross sub-committee of the section on rules of war reports in favor of the Geneva Convention as applied to naval warfare.



COL. DU PATY DE CLAM.
(Inquisitor of Dreyfus.)

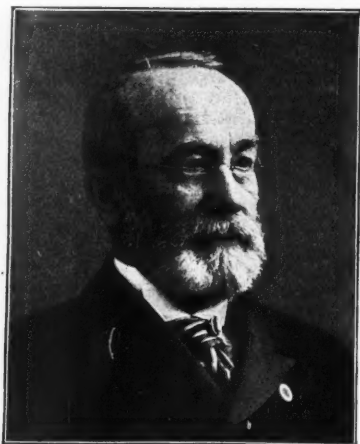


Photo by Baker.

DR. W. W. KEENE.

(New president of the American Medical Association.)

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 21.—The steamship *Paris*, of the American Line, goes on the rocks near the Manacles, off the Cornish coast; the passengers, with their baggage and the mails, are landed safely at Falmouth; the ship has to be abandoned.... The town of Porosow, Poland, is destroyed by fire, with a loss of 12 lives.... A monument to President Carnot is unveiled at Dijon, France.

May 22.—The International Miners' Congress meets at Brussels.

May 23.—Admiral Dewey, on the *Olympia*, arrives at Hong Kong.... The peace jubilee at Washington begins with a military and naval parade.

May 24.—Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday is observed throughout the world.... The Tuberculosis Congress is opened in Berlin.... Twelve persons are killed and 50 wounded in disturbances growing out of a workmen's strike at Riga, in Russia.

May 25.—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley is elected president of Yale University.... The International Miners' Congress unanimously carries a resolution in favor of a minimum wage, which each nation should fix for itself.... One hundred and fifty buildings are destroyed by fire at St. John, N. B., and 1,000 persons rendered homeless.

May 26.—The failure is announced of Neilson Brothers, an important firm in the steel and iron trade at Glasgow.

May 28.—Seven persons are killed and 40 injured in a train wreck on the Chicago, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R., near Waterloo, Iowa.

May 30.—Yellow fever reappears in New Orleans.... Ex-President Harrison delivers an oration at the tomb of Lafayette.

May 31.—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford conveys to the Stanford University the bulk of her property, real and personal.

June 1.—Major Marchand is warmly received in Paris.... Baltimore shipbuilders go on strike for a nine-hour day.

June 2.—Six masked men hold up a Union Pacific

train near Wilcox, Wyo., blow up the express car with dynamite, and escape with their booty.

June 3.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Fauce is elected president of Brown University.

June 9.—A. J. Cassatt is elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

June 10.—The torpedo-boat *Stringham* is launched at Wilmington, Del.... Street-railroad employees in Cleveland go on strike, tying up fourteen lines.... The American cup defender *Columbia* is launched at Bristol, R. I.

June 12.—A tornado destroys the principal part of New Richmond, Wis., killing 150 persons and injuring 200.... T. G. Shaughnessy is chosen to succeed Sir William Van Horne as president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

June 13.—The town of Herman, in Nebraska, is destroyed by a tornado and 40 persons are killed, while many more are seriously injured.... A statue of President Chester A. Arthur is unveiled in Madison Square, New York City.

June 14.—Henry O. Havemeyer testifies before the Industrial Commission in Washington regarding the business methods of the American Sugar Refining Company.

June 16.—The Standard Oil Company, incorporated in New Jersey, increases its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$110,000,000.

OBITUARY.

May 22.—Gen. Christian D. Wolff, of St. Louis, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 77.

May 23.—Gen. Moritz Perezel, 87.

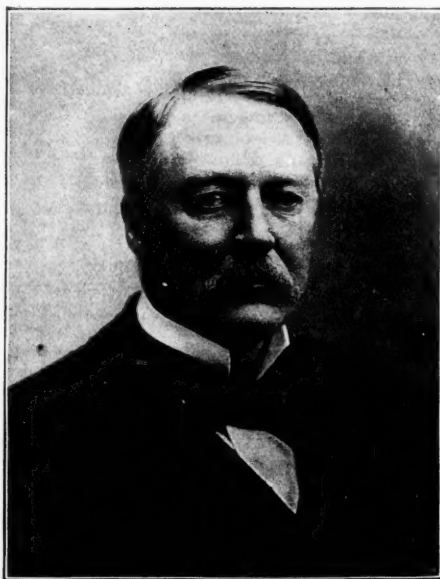


Photo by Davis & Sanford.

A. J. CASSATT.

(New president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.)



Photo by Aime Dupont.

THE LATE AUGUSTIN DALY.

May 24.—Lord Esher, 83....Rev. Canon Wilkinson, 83....Maj.-Gen. Sir Claud Hamilton, 68.

May 25.—Emilio Castelar, the Spanish orator and politician, 66....Rosa Bonheur, the French artist, 77 (see page 34).

May 27.—Dr. Alphonse Charpentier, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, 63....Gen. George W. West, of Athol, Mass., 67....Col. David French Boyd, formerly president of the Louisiana State University, 64.

May 28.—Dr. Henry E. Crampton, of New York City, 62....Ex-Gov. Frederick William M. Holliday, of Virginia, 71.

May 29.—Gen. Minto Playfair, 71.

May 30.—Dr. Norman Kerr, the British inebriate specialist....General de Ganay, of Paris, 56.

May 31.—Albert Pack, the well-known Michigan capitalist and politician.

June 1.—John Smart, the Scottish landscape painter, 60....Robert Cox, member of the British Parliament for South Edinburgh, 54....Capt. Henry Horn, yachting editor of the *London Times*.

June 2.—Gov. William H. Ellerbe, of South Carolina, 37....Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas, 72....William John Haines, a veteran of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War, 112.

June 3.—Johann Strauss, the famous Viennese composer, 74.

June 4.—Duncan A. Mackellar, a well-known illustrator in black and white, 32.

June 5.—Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 58.

June 6.—Frederick O. Prince, former mayor of Boston, 81....Robert Wallace, Liberal member of the British Parliament for East Edinburgh.

June 7.—Sister Mary Frances Cusack, known as the "Nun of Kenmare," 69....Augustin Daly, the theatrical manager, 61....Henry L. Clinton, a prominent New York lawyer, 79.

June 8.—Gridley James Fox Bryant, once a well-known American architect, 83.

June 10.—John J. Lalor, of Washington, a writer on political and economic subjects....Capt. Henry Nichols, commanding the United States monitor *Monadnock* in Philippine waters.

June 11.—Rev. Dr. William Garden Blaikie, of Edinburgh, 79.

June 13.—Dr. Lawson Tait, pioneer in abdominal surgery, 55.

June 15.—Representative Richard Parks Bland, of Missouri, 64....Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., 76....Locke Richardson, the elocutionist.

June 16.—Archbishop Sourrieu, of Rouen, 74.

June 18.—Ex-United States Senator Benjamin E. Harding, of Oregon, 67.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions and gatherings have been announced for the coming month: The National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 11-14; the annual convention of the National Association of Officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States, at Augusta, Maine, on July 12-14; the International Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit, on July 5-10; the World's Students' Conference at Northfield, Mass., on July 1-9; the conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, also at Northfield, July 13-24; the international conference of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Indianapolis, on July 20-23; the international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, at Richmond, Va., on July 13-16; the decennial jubilee convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church at Lynn, Mass., on July 12-19, and the National Amateur Press

Association at Chicago, on July 5-7. A large number of summer schools will be in session during the month, and the Greater America Exposition will be opened at Omaha.

In October next it is planned to hold at Norfolk, Va., a carnival on the lines of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. The features now being arranged for include spectacular street pageants, pyrotechnic displays, including representations of the battle of Manila and the destruction of Cervera's fleet, a yacht race for a trophy cup, marine sports, and a grand fancy dress ball. It is hoped to have several of Uncle Sam's warships present, and the Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes*, now lying at Norfolk Navy Yard, will be open to inspection. The carnival will take place at the same time with the Virginia State fair.

At Indianapolis, Ind., on October 10-13, will occur the "National Reunion of the Blue and the Gray."

SOME POLITICAL CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



"NEVER TOUCHED ME!"
From the Times (Philadelphia.)



THE CYCLONE IS COMING.
BRYAN: "I wonder if it will drive me off the earth again?"
From the Press (Pittsburg).



ET TU BRUTE!
"Through this the sugared Havemeyer stabbed;
This was the most unkindest cut of all," etc.
(From McKinley's oration after Havemeyer stabbed the trusts.)—From the Journal (New York).

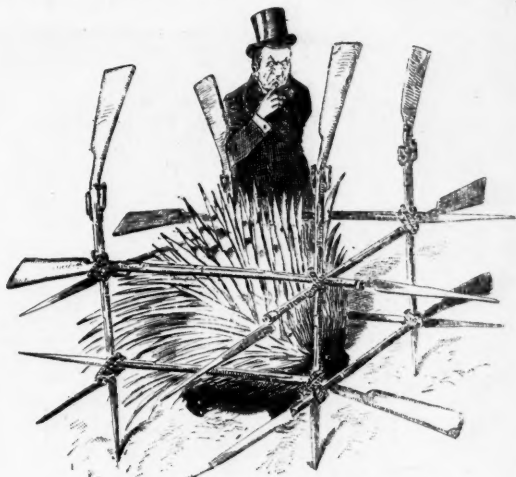


THE CIVIL SERVICE AXEMAN.—From the Journal (New York).



"OTHERWISE ENGAGED."

PEACE: "Dear me! How very dreadful! I wish I could stop to settle that affair, but I've a pressing appointment at The Hague."—From *Punch* (London).



"I've got you, Mr. Porcupine, but—"
From the *World* (New York).



ANOTHER IMPORTANT CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Ten million votes reward for the arrest of the abductor of this infant. N. B.—Questions will be asked.
From the *World* (New York).



THE TROUBLE WITH THE INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES REMINDS A DUTCH ARTIST OF A DIFFICULTY SUCH AS THE ABOVE.—From the *Amsterdammer*.



"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."—From the *Herald* (New York).



"À MORT!"—1895—DREYFUS—"VIVE!"—1899.
From the *Evening Post* (San Francisco).



PLEASE ASK THEM TO COME HOME.
From the *Herald* (New York).



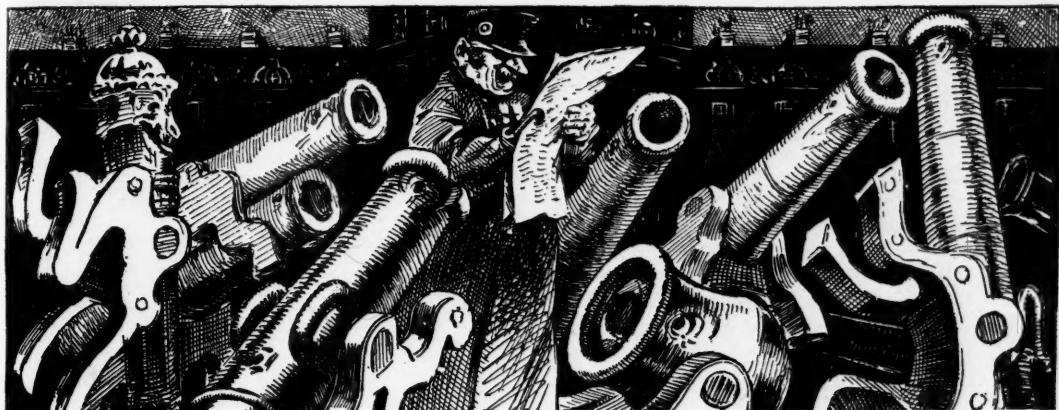
THE PIED PIPER OF RHODESIA.
SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH (apart): "Um—ha! I'm not
going to follow that music."—From *Punch* (London).



HALF WAY ACROSS.
From the *Weekly Press* (Pretoria).



USE FOR THE NEW SCALES.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



Great excitement on the terrace of the Invalids on hearing that the conference proposes to prohibit new engines of destruction. All the old cannon flatter themselves that they will be fashionable once more.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

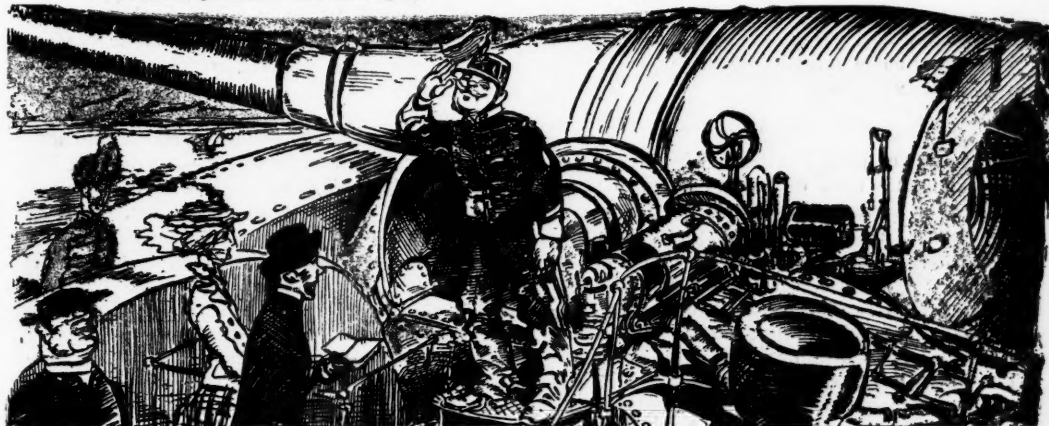


UNINVITED GUESTS.

OOM PAUL: "Good-morning, gentlemen! The compliments of Finland, Sicily, Armenia, Holst-[ein]."
THE PRESIDENT: "In the name of peace, silence!"
From *Haagsche Courant* (The Hague).



LE MILITARISME: "Brother Nicholas, in the fight between us two I shall certainly not be the under dog."
From *Figaro* (Vienna).



"Yes, citizen, since the disarmament this has been made into a telescope. Fortunately it was not a muzzle-loader, so they have been able to put a lens in at both ends."—From *Le Lire* (Paris).



THE "HORSE FAIR," OR THE "HORSE MARKET" ("*Marché aux Chevaux*").

(Painted by Rosa Bonheur in 1853, when she was thirty-one years of age. Canvas 197 x 93½. It bears the dates 1853-5. The picture was exhibited in the Salon of 1853, originally bought for 40,000 francs (\$8,000), afterward sold for 30,000 francs, bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1887 for \$55,500, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEWS OF REVIEWS, by Charles W. Baillard.)

ROSA BONHEUR AND HER WORK.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

IN this country there is probably no better-known picture than Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," the masterpiece of the artist, who died at By, near Fontainebleau, France, on May 25. The majority of tourists who pass through New York visit the Metropolitan Museum, and once there they are loath to leave the building without seeing this painting. Those who are unable to visit the museum know the composition from engravings. So wide is the popularity of this artist that every girl who studies art is assured by some friend that she will one day become a Rosa Bonheur.

EARLY EDUCATION.

In the story of Rosa Bonheur's life there is less that is romantic than one would surmise there would be in the life of one who at the age of thirty painted so celebrated a picture as the "Horse Fair," who worked in masculine attire, and who was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. The home life of the Bonheurs had its shady and its sunny side, like that of any other French family.

The father of Rosa Bonheur, Raymond Bonheur, was a drawing teacher living at Bordeaux. Privations of poverty had been too great for Madame Bonheur, and in 1833 she died, leaving

four children. Soon after the death of his wife Raymond Bonheur moved to Paris. The eldest child, Rosa, was only eleven years old, and being too young to have the care of her brothers and sister, they were placed in boarding schools. Thus at the threshold of her life Rosa Bonheur experienced a tragedy never to be forgotten.

To this gifted girl very early in her life there came serious obstacles as well as great opportunities. When M. Bonheur determined to permit his daughter Rosa to follow an artistic career, he met with much opposition from family and friends, who thought that the field offered but little for a woman. On the other hand, her father, being an artist, gave her special elementary instruction at an early age—a privilege few children enjoy. At an age when, in other countries, children draw in an aimless, frivolous way, M. Bonheur guided the little Rosa's first efforts with his experienced hand, so that while still very young she became possessor of a professional technic. It is reported that Raymond Bonheur disapproved of the then prevailing method of teaching. He said: "The teaching of drawing is preëminently the training of the eye. To reproduce an engraving is but a matter of time and patience, but to copy the most simple object from a model in space proves a hundred



"FLOWING IN NIVERNAIS" ("Labourage Nivernais").

(By Rosa Bonheur. Her first large canvas. Painted from studies made in the province of Nivernais, in central France, in the summer of 1848; exhibited in the Salon of 1849; bought by the French Government for the Museum of the Luxembourg for 3,000 francs.)

times more valuable to the student. One learns infinitely more by copying simply and unaffectedly a glass resting on a table than by imitating the most skillful tones of a perfect and beautiful drawing." So it was with her father's counsel that Rosa learned to study primarily from nature and not to rely too much upon copying in the Louvre, the second step in her education; but what copying she did, what studying of the masters she undertook, was done assiduously.

It must be remembered that France is a country of museums—or rather the French are users of museums; in this respect we Americans have much to learn. The writer once mentioned to an artist who had studied in Paris that it was remarkable that the French painter Vollon, whose work is replete with an excellence of technic, had not attended an art school nor received training from a master. "But he had the Louvre and the Luxembourg," the artist replied, meaning that Vollon had these museums at his disposal and that in using them he could acquaint himself with the classical in art expression. So it was with Rosa Bonheur: not only was she directed to nature by her father, but by studying in the museums she became acquainted with the best forms of technical expression. It is impossible to over-estimate such advantages.

She assisted her father in preparing drawings for the publishers, but her visits to the Louvre were kept up regularly. She arrived early in the morning and remained till closing hour, hardly allowing herself time to eat the morsel of bread

that constituted her midday meal. She often copied Poussin, Paul Potter, and Cuyp, and in her faithful animal studies we can see evidences of the sincere Paul Potter's style.

When the Louvre closed she painted in the suburbs of Paris, which at this time were open country, and the forest of Fontainebleau served her as sketching-ground as it had many artists before her day.

In a new country like America the art student spends the greater part of his preparatory days in exploring, with timid steps, ground that has been well known for centuries, thus misdirecting his energies; or he chooses as a pole star some mediocre artist, imitating his mannerisms, of which in after-life he finds it hard to rid himself. The French student is well tutored and is saved all this fruitless experimenting and injudicious hero-worship; so if Rosa Bonheur did not reach the highest degree of excellence, if she did not employ all the best methods sanctioned by the greatest masters of the past, it was not the fault of her education. She had the same opportunity to study as had Vollon, Daubigny, Troyon, Millet, and Rousseau.

Besides the two factors in the development of her art which we have mentioned—her father's technical teaching and the opportunity to study the classical treasures in the museums—we must consider, thirdly, the influence of the reigning school. No artist except the iconoclast can avoid this factor; every artist is the product of his own age.

HER ART, OF AN INTERMEDIATE PERIOD.

Had Rosa Bonheur established her style before 1830 or after 1855 her methods would have been



"A LIMIER-BRIQUET HOUND."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Canvas 18x15. From the H. D. Newcomb collection, 1877. Now in the Wolfe collection in the Metropolitan Museum. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Charles W. Baillard.)

different. (The year 1855 was the date of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, where for the first time the French saw brought together the modern art of Europe.) In the first case, it is true, her style would have been mannered, artificial, and pompous; she would have been under the influence of Vernet and Géricault, and unless she had a genius equal to theirs artificiality would have predominated in her work. Had she learned her art after 1855 it is probable she would have been directly influenced by the Barbizon school and especially by Troyon. As it was, Rosa Bonheur's contemporaries, of whom Brascassat was representative, were men of an intermediate period who were alert enough to see that the artificial school of Vernet was doomed, and who, though they went to nature for inspiration, yet were not strong enough to form a school. Rosa Bonheur's art was of this period,

a period that had its counterpart on the continent in the work of Verboeckhoven and in England in the work of Landseer. At the time of Rosa Bonheur's infancy writers and painters alike were protesting against the classical school then in vogue in literature and in art—the painters against the school of David and other eighteenth-century artists. This protest came from the so-called "men of 1830," or "Romanticists," and in Georges Sand's "*Mare au Diable*" found feminine literary expression. Rosa Bonheur is never classed with this school but she felt its influence and was a true anti-classicist.

HER FIRST SALON PICTURES.

In 1840, at eighteen years of age, fired by the ambition to be represented at the Salon, Rosa Bonheur painted a picture destined for that exhibition. The common sense that characterized her whole career was shown on this occasion in her choice of subject—two ordinary rabbits eating carrots. Her second effort represented goats and sheep. Both pictures were painted from living models in her father's studio and were exhibited in the Salon of 1841. From that year till 1855 her work appeared annually at the Salon. It was in 1853, after the "Horse Fair" was painted, that the Salon jury of admission declared her exempt from examination. Between 1841 and 1853 she worked hard building up her repu-



"WEANING THE CALVES."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Canvas 32x35. In the Catharine Wolfe collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Charles W. Baillard.)



"DEER DRINKING."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Panel 11 x 14, dated 1877. Purchased by Mr. Stuart in 1881. We believe the large sum of \$5,000 was paid for this picture. In the Robert L. Stuart collection in the Lenox Library. Photographed by permission especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by E. S. Bennett.)

tation, securing a name for conscientious work-manship, a sympathetic knowledge of animal life, and a keen sense of its picturesqueness.

SUMMER STUDY.

She studied during her vacations as well as in the winters at the studio. In 1845 she visited her sister at Bordeaux, sketching *en route* and traveling as far as Landes, a dreary, marshy country where there were some disagreeable episodes, for the ignorant peasants, unused to seeing artists at work, regarded her with distrust and denounced her as a witch, and even assaulted her with stones and other missiles. In 1846 a two months' visit to the old province of Auvergne was more profitable. She painted the powerful brown cows of Salers, surrounded by the rugged mountains, with Puy de Dôme, the Plomb du Cantal, and the Puy Griou in the background.

During this time Mademoiselle Bonheur exhibited bronzes and figures in terra cotta and was

awarded a gold medal of the third class in 1845, but in 1848 the first-class medal became hers. In this year the whole family of Bonheurs—Auguste, Juliette, and Rosa as painters, and Isidore as a sculptor—exhibited at the Salon.

A SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON LIFE.

At this time the family led a sort of Swiss Family Robinson life, an ideal life for animal painters. The studio in the Rue Rumford, where they lived, became a veritable Noah's ark with its menagerie of birds, hens, ducks, and sheep. Each day the two boys took the quadrupeds from the apartment down the six flights of stairs and to the Monceau plain, where they were pastured. In 1848, however, the family moved to the Rue de Touraine Saint-Germain. Here there was no space for the animals, so Rosa hired a place for them in the suburbs, in the Rue de l'Ouest. For sixty years she worked at her art but never without her models about her.

HER FIRST LARGE CANVAS.

In 1848-49 she painted her first large canvas, "*Labourage Nivernais*," which was exhibited in the Salon of 1849—and the reputation of Rosa Bonheur was established. The French Government bought this painting for the Luxembourg, though in view of the impoverished condition of the finances of the country they paid only 3,000 francs (\$600) for it.

In this same year Raymond Bonheur died and Rosa Bonheur became directress of the drawing school for young ladies over which he had presided. Assisted in her duties by her sister Juliette, she held this position until 1860, when she resigned and was appointed *directrice honoraire*.

As we have said, the "*Labourage*" was her first large canvas, and its success inspired her to undertake a second mammoth production.

THE "HORSE FAIR."

This second project was the "Horse Fair" ("*Marché aux Chevaux*"). For this canvas she made innumerable studies of horses, beginning by making portraits of horses owned by her friends, but with a desire for greater exactness she finally resorted to the horse-market itself.

It was at this time she first assumed male attire. For many years she had been in the habit of visiting the *abattoirs* of Paris accompanied by her brother or by her friend and pupil Mademoiselle Micas, and there in the presence of butchers and cowherds Rosa Bonheur made anatomical studies. She was, however, subjected to the ill-mannered inquisitiveness of the workmen, and therefore when she began her studies for the "Horse Fair" she resolved to disguise herself in man's clothes, and as she was in the habit of wearing



ROSA BONHEUR IN HER STUDIO AT BY.

(From a painting by Mlle. G. Achille-Fould. The large canvas to the left may represent horses of the Pyrenees threshing corn, according to the old custom in that part of France—a subject which Rosa Bonheur began, but we believe never finished. The canvas on which she is working is perhaps the "Family of Lions," which was painted in 1881. The artist used for this picture a lion and lioness which she purchased at Marseilles and which she kept in her park at By; for the cubs she used studies made some time before at the Winter Circus in Paris. "These had been taken away from their mother and given to a dog of the fine Bordeaux race to rear; and this poor animal showed a truly maternal tenderness for them, and notwithstanding that their sharp claws were very troublesome she fostered them with astonishing patience." The statuettes in the background are probably bronzes by Barye or other French sculptors.)



ROSA BONHEUR.

her hair short, the masquerade was so perfect that she was enabled to make her studies unmolested. It was thus a matter of expediency and not a desire for publicity that prompted Mademoiselle Bonheur to affect man's attire. The "Horse Fair," said to be the largest canvas ever produced by an animal painter, was exhibited at the Salon of 1853 and awarded all the honors of the Salon.

It is difficult to find out what there is in this painting to warrant its great popularity. We see a sort of animated merry-go-round in front of an inclosure behind which there is evidently a track for speeding horses. There are a few onlookers in the background, but there is no suggestion of a crowd, no gala-day banners nor flags. In the center of the canvas are half a dozen horses—gray, brown, and sorrel—and three or four grooms; one bronzed hostler is running beside a nervous horse whose tether carries the man well-nigh off his feet, so that he seems to run in midair, as one might run under the influence of laughing gas. Another blue-bloused groom is finding it hard to control two

gray Normandy horses, his elbows beating against his body like the wings of a drumming partridge. The horses are heavy, with amply hirsute hocks; they are saddleless and bridleless, a halter and a rope bit serving as a bridle. Their gait is the restless jerking movement of horses being led to new quarters, and not the martial nervousness of race-horses. Indeed, the title "Horse Fair" conveys to the American mind more of festivity than the picture presents. The title "The Horse Market" ("*Marché aux Chevaux*") would be more descriptive.

What strikes one most forcibly about the painting is its realism. One feels sure that the artist painted from her conviction—that there are no trivial touches introduced for artistic effect. She must have felt that every brush-mark was necessary to tell her story; that she knew thoroughly the white horses and the bay horses and was sure that they should be painted as she painted them; that their rounded backs, their heavy hoofs, their thick necks belong to them; that they were not thoroughbreds, and no lay criticism could have induced her to change a single detail of their anatomy. There is the same conviction in her rendering of the animals in "Weaning the Calves," and this is the keynote of her art: we feel we can trust her statements, from a scientific point of view her facts are not to be disputed, she knew her ground.

THE "HORSE FAIR" PRESENTED TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

In 1855 the picture was sent by Mademoiselle Bonheur to her native town of Bordeaux and ex-



COURTYARD OF THE CHATEAU OF ROSA BONHEUR AT BAY.

hibited there. She offered to sell it to the town at the very low price of 12,000 francs [\$2,400]. Says Mr. Ernest Gambart in a letter to Mr. S. P. Avery, printed in the Metropolitan Museum's catalogue: "At that time I asked her if she would sell it to me and let me take it to England and have it engraved. She said: 'I wish my picture to remain in France. I will once more impress on my countrymen my wish to sell it to them for 12,000 francs. If they refuse you can have it, but if you take it abroad you must pay me 40,000 francs.' The town failing to make the purchase I at once accepted her terms, and Rosa Bonheur then placed the picture at my disposal. I tendered her the 40,000 francs, and she said: 'I am much gratified at your giving me such a noble price, but I do not like to feel that I have taken advantage of your liberality. Let us see how

we can combine in the matter. You will not be able to have an engraving made from so large a canvas. Suppose I paint you a small one of the same subject, of which I will make you a present?' Of course I accepted the gift, and thus it happened that the large work went traveling over the kingdom on exhibition while Thomas Landseer was making an engraving from the quarter-size replica. After some time (in 1857, I think) I sold the original picture to Mr. William P. Wright, of New York, for the sum of 30,000 francs, but as he claimed a share of the profits of its exhibition in New York and other cities, he really only paid me 22,000 francs for it. I offered to repurchase the picture in 1870 for 50,000 francs, but ultimately I understood that Mr. Stewart paid a much larger price for it on the dispersion of Mr. Wright's collection. The quarter-size replica from which the engraving was made I finally sold to Mr. Jacob Bell, who bequeathed it in 1859 to the nation, and it is now in the National Gallery in London. A second still smaller replica was painted a few years later and was resold some time ago in London for £4,000 [\$20,000]. There is also a smaller water-color drawing of the 'Horse Fair' which

was sold to Mr. Bolckow for 2,500 guineas [\$12,000] and is now an heirloom belonging to the town of Middleborough. That is the whole history of this grand work. The Stewart canvas is the real and true original and the only large-size 'Horse Fair.' Once in Mr. A. T.

Stewart's possession, it never left his gallery until the auction sale of his collection, on March 25, 1887, when it was purchased by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sum of \$55,500 and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

THE CHÂTEAU AT BY.

On the top of a hill near the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau, beloved by artists, not far from the valley of the Seine and the Loing, stands the little village of By (pronounced Bee). It was here Rosa Bonheur made her home after 1850. Her *château* was Normandy Gothic in style, with picturesque turrets. In the

atelier chimney-piece the supporting caryatides are two large stone dogs carved by Isidore Bonheur. Portraits of the artist's parents, one painted by Auguste, the other by Rosa Bonheur, are near by, while on the wall hang paintings by Gleyre and by Raymond Bonheur and on the mantel and tables are bronzes by Barye, Mene, Cain, and Isidore Bonheur. On the floor are spread bear and sheep skins; in nooks are stuffed birds and casts of animals. Much work was done in this



"STUDY OF A GOAT."

(Crayon drawing by Rosa Bonheur. A page from the artist's sketch-book. These studies from Rosa Bonheur's sketch-book indicate the thoroughness with which she gathered data for her paintings, a thoroughness which is indeed characteristic of most French artists, the general standard of the arts in France requiring that art expression be scholarly. In the sketch-books of Gérôme, Meissonier, Detaille and Jacque are found innumerable studies of animals similar in accuracy to these by Rosa Bonheur.)



"STUDY OF HORSES."

(Pen drawing by Rosa Bonheur.)

studio and much open-air work in the park that surrounded the *château*. This park was the home of sheep, goats, cows from Brittany, an elk presented by Mr. Belmont of New York, deer, monkeys, and even boars and lions, that served as models.

DECORATED WITH THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

It was at By in 1864 when the royal court was held at Fontainebleau that Rosa Bonheur was visited by Napoleon III. The Empress Eugénie became deeply interested in the artist's work, and she requested the Emperor to bestow upon her the cross of the Legion of Honor. Up to this time the cross had never been given to a woman save for acts of exceptional bravery or charity. The Emperor was nothing loath to bestow this decoration, but was met by stormy opposition from his advisers and the matter was postponed. But the next year, when the Emperor was in Algiers and the Empress was acting as regent, she took advantage of her delegated authority to execute a sort of *coup d'état* and bestow the medal upon the artist in the following romantic manner. Rosa Bonheur was informed that the Empress would visit her at By in order to inspect the picture she had ordered. "On the morning of the appointed day the artist was preparing to receive her guest, when she was

told that the latter had already arrived and was in the atelier. The artist, having no time to change her costume, entered to receive her guest



"HEAD OF A LION."

(Crayon study by Rosa Bonheur. A page from the artist's sketch-book.)

in a blouse that she wore at work. Compliments were exchanged, when her majesty opened a small case carried by her chamberlain and took from it the cross of the Legion of Honor, and by means of a pin which one of her ladies gave her (they had sought in vain in the atelier for one) attached it to the breast of Rosa Bonheur."

Of course this exceptional honor added new luster to the artist's name, and besides she was yearly in receipt of new honors. At the Universal Exhibition of 1867 she received a second-class medal; in the same year Emperor Maximilian of Mexico conferred upon her the decoration of San Carlos; the King of Belgium created her a chevalier of his order; the Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp elected her a member; she was a commander of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic. On the event of her sending "King of the Forest" and the "Stampede" to the World's Fair, President Carnot made her an officer of the Legion of Honor.



"DEER IN THE FOREST—TWILIGHT."

(By Rosa Bonheur. Canvas $3\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$, dated 1885. In the collection of Elizabeth Coles in the Metropolitan Museum. Photographed from the original painting for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Charles W. Ballard.)

About 1855 she ceased to exhibit annually at the Salon. In 1855 Rosa Bonheur sent to the *Exhibition Universelle* a picture which she painted at the request of the state as a companion piece to "*Labourage*." It represented hay-making in Auvergne. This picture received a first-class medal and hung for some time in the Luxembourg. In 1857, influenced by Walter Scott's novels and anxious to see Sir Edwin Landseer's productions, she visited England. She was well known to the English people and was enthusiastically received in England and Scotland.

EXAMPLES OF HER WORK IN THE NEW YORK
MUSEUMS.

In 1855 in the Pyrenees and in 1857 in Scotland she made many studies. The canvas in the Metropolitan Museum entitled "*Weaning the Calves*" is perhaps a souvenir of one of these localities. In this last-named canvas there is no attempt to make a *tour de force*; it is unpretentious—a mere animal *genre*. In the midst of craggy highlands, in front of a chevaux-de-frise fence made of pine trunks, are half a dozen tawny calves; on the other side of the fence is the ever-watchful mother cow; and beyond, the rest of the herd may be seen straggling down the mountain side. On the left is the cowherd's hut of rocks and sods. It is a most straightforward work.

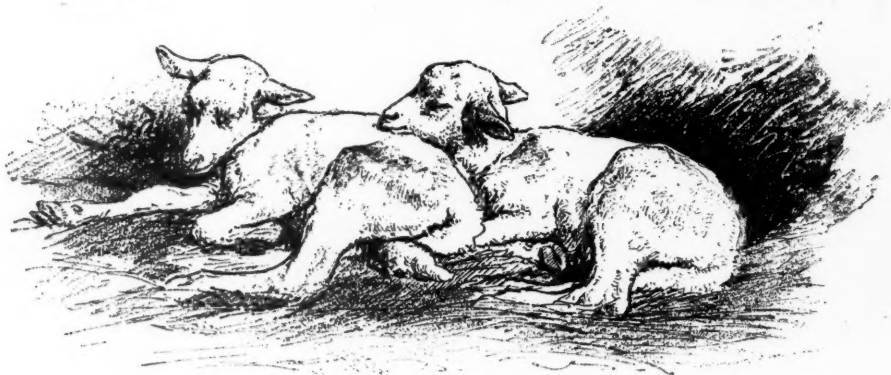
In her "*Deer in the Forest—Twilight*," at the Metropolitan Museum, three deer are bivouacked in a forest, probably Fontainebleau; the bluish trees stand out in silhouette against the pink twilight sky; the green moss at the base of the trunks of the trees bespeaks their antiquity; and the ground carpeted with red leaves is significant of autumn. In the painting of the animals there is a delicacy of treatment well suited to the graceful creatures portrayed.

"A Study of a Limier-Briquet Hound" is also in the Wolfe collection. It is not a powerful study, and indeed the hind legs of the dog do not seem to belong to the fore legs. The background is little more than a scumbling of reddish-brown paint, against which the brown-and-white dog stands out in cheap relief.

In her "*Deer Drinking*" in the Lenox Library the animals are very much alive, but there is fumbling in the background.

ROSA BONHEUR'S ART.

Rosa Bonheur's art is like that of Landseer's, he is stronger in telling the story than in the manner of telling it. It is difficult to explain to the lay reader what constitutes the style of Rosa Bonheur and of Landseer. If we visit the Metropolitan Museum we can get a better conception of their styles by examining the work of Auguste Bonheur than we can by studying his sister's work, the "*Horse Fair*," for though it is one of the most vigorous of her works, it is less representative of her prevailing methods than are her smaller canvases. The Auguste Bonheur at the museum is so large and so lacking in vigor that its faults are most salient. If this style is to be epitomized, I should say it is the technic of the scene painter: all his tricks, all his palpable methods, all his tawdry deceptions come out in this picture as though it were an elementary lesson in the making of a theatrical background. The objects in the foreground are relieved by an evident blurring in the middle distance, and the distance is made to recede by a hazy dimness as tangible as a London fog. There is no subtlety, no impalpable suggestiveness, nothing spirituelle about it. In Rosa Bonheur's painting there is a trifle less of the scene painter's methods, but it cannot be ranked with the more imaginative art of Rousseau, Millet, and Courbet.



"STUDY OF LAMBS."

(Crayon study by Rosa Bonheur. A page from the artist's sketch-book.)

MODERN HISTORY AND HISTORIANS IN FRANCE.

BY PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

MORE than once have I in this magazine expressed my amazement at the sort of incapacity to understand European affairs that prevails in America; while a similar incapacity prevails in Europe with regard to American affairs. That the Atlantic Ocean should have remained so deep and so wide, in an intellectual sense, when the progress of civilization has made its crossing so short and the intercourse so frequent between both sides is indeed almost inexplicable. Yet when one realizes how few Americans could sum up correctly the events that have happened in Europe within the last hundred years, while still fewer Europeans could tell what experiences the New World has gone through during the same period, it seems probable that this ignorance of the past can be made responsible for such an inability to master the present. Nor is there anything wonderful in the one resulting from the other, for it is quite as difficult to judge of a whole people from the moving point of view of the hour as it is to judge of a single man by what he does or says without knowing what he has been doing or saying before. Who will be able in the United States to follow the development of German imperialism, of French republicanism, of Swiss radicalism, of Norwegian secessionism, unless he is acquainted with the circumstances under which Germany was turned into an empire and France made a republic; unless he knows how Switzerland has been led to centralization and why Norway seeks absolute independence from Sweden? And again, who can follow the confusing phases of the so-called "Eastern question" if he thinks of the Bulgarians, the Serfs, and the Roumanians as mingled in one big flock? It is true that America has been spared the trouble and danger of having to deal with these problems. Up to now she could stand aside and watch; but this she cannot do any longer.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BUSINESS.

The greatest and most unavoidable consequence of the Spanish war is that which Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall banquet last November, pointed out in terms, strange to say, rather suspicious and disquieting. There is no good reason why the British premier should not welcome Columbia's entry on the international stage. Yet if he has no reason of being afraid, he is right in con-

sidering this entry as an extremely important event, perhaps the most important event since the completion, in 1870, of German and Italian unity, which has altered so profoundly the state of things in Europe. The weight of the fact lies in this, that from such a stage there is no possible withdrawal for a great power except a temporary one, such as Russia's or France's after the Crimean and Franco-German wars. Besides, the world at large is undergoing great changes.

I wonder how any one can, under such circumstances, claim that the United States ought to keep out of it all and look disinterestedly on the ambitious undertakings of others. So long as France, Germany, and Russia were busy fighting for some piece of European territory or quarreling over some question of a merely old-world character, the Americans had no reason to interfere. What was wise then would be foolish to-day; and since the tricolor and the double-headed birds are carried all around the globe, so must the Stars and Stripes. Let us hope that war may, if not come to an end, at least be made rarer and rarer by way of arbitration; but peace never meant nor will ever mean no struggle. Struggle is life. No struggle is death. A man can give it up and rest; a nation cannot.

I must confess that as a friend of America I almost regret that her dropping into the international struggle should have been too sudden, too complete and—if I dare to say so—too glorious. So great a revolution in the foreign policy is likely to disconcert public opinion and bring in a series of internal difficulties. However, we may count on the patriotism and wisdom of the people of the United States to set things in order again. Besides, it is useless to argue on what might have been in the presence of accomplished facts. Past is past, and the splendid victories of Manila and Santiago belong to it already, as surely as the noble fights of the independence and secession wars. They must, then, have their consequences according to the social laws of progress and evolution. I claim that one of these consequences is that Columbia must sit henceforth permanently in the council of nations and take part in every discussion, whether she cares to do it or not. This is what I call her new business, and I feel that truth and justice won't lose through her participation in the affairs of the world.

MODERN HISTORY—A SURE GUIDE.

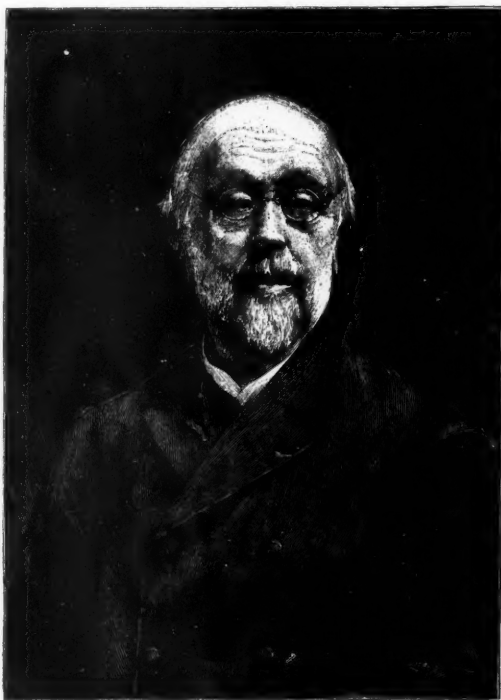
Now, a new business supposes a new training. Old Europe seems to have caught a glimpse of that; for one can note since the Spanish war is over a considerable change in the style and color of her magazines and papers when they speak of what is going on on the other side of the water. America ceases to be the home of a people exclusively composed of money-makers, professional beauties, and black servants. Descriptions of the Chicago stock-yards, trivial incidents in the lives of Newport millionaires, and Fifth Avenue gossip are giving way to more serious studies, and, thank God, some of these are of an historical character. Thus people who did not know who Jackson was or how California entered the Union will little by little become acquainted with the sayings and doings of American statesmen during the present century. The United States of to-day will be intelligible to them, and they will even be able to foresee something of the United States of to-morrow Americans must do the same. I insist once more on modern history as the surest way to a practical knowledge of the world. Statistics and travelers' diaries, political or philosophical essays won't give you as clear an insight of what men are worth or what can be expected from them as will the simple summary of their experiences as nations bound together or opposed to one another by historical consequences, geographical necessities, or commercial interests. Take the Greeks, for instance. No people has been abused like that one. There seems to be no justice for them. Europe finds fault with them all the time, and is indignant at their politics and their financial failures and their demand for territorial expansion. Now, inquire into the details of their public life ever since they conquered independence

by fighting, eighty years ago, that cyclopean war that brought to death one-third, not of the soldiers, but of the whole population of Greece. You will find that altogether their career has been one of almost uninterrupted progress, and if you take into consideration the dreadful weight of the Turkish yoke, which for several centuries made slaves of them, you must come to the conclusion that either in war or in peace no people has ever shown himself more worthy of freedom. What is true of the Greeks may be true of

others. We all look forward to making stronger the control of justice on humanity. It is not always easy to be just toward one man. It is much easier to be just toward a body of men. For each of us can hide a secret in the darkness of his conscience, while a "collective conscience," so to speak, is opened to every one who cares to look carefully into it. Personally I can say that since I seek in modern history elements for a veracious appreciation of present facts, almost everything seems clearer and easier to understand. Unhappily documents are few. Following Bossuet's example, who thought it necessary to go back to the deluge to give his royal pupil an idea of how the great empires would succeed one another, European historians still cherish

the idea that it is safe for them to write and more interesting for people to read about remote times. And it is true that those who write on recent periods are, as a rule, more strictly, not to say sharply, criticised. In English, with the exception of Sloane's beautiful work on Napoleon and perhaps one or two more, there are almost no books that can be trusted on modern France, not to speak of other countries.

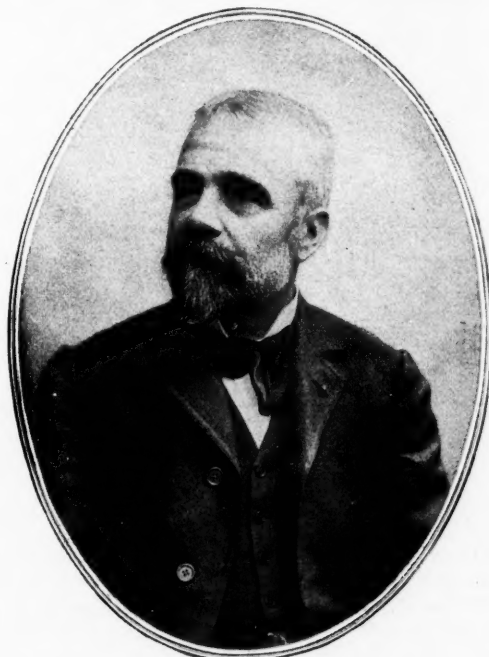
A new school of history-writers is rising in France. We needed it immensely. Chateaubriand, Lamartine, and Thiers had gone so far in their neglect of every kind of investigation



THE LATE HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE.

(Originator of the modern school of history in France.)

that there was for many years a general indulging in the worst of faults—the assimilation of history to novel-writing. Facts were carefully interwoven, dressed, and lightened up in such a manner that they could serve to prove the author's



ERNEST LAVISSE.

(Director of historical studies at the Sorbonne.)

preconceived views. Art was everywhere; science nowhere. Mind that this can be done without insincerity. By thinking over and over again the extraordinary career of Napoleon, Thiers, who was an enthusiast, had gradually lost sight of its human character and stuck to the idea of some providential design, such as Virgil's or Homer's gods and goddesses would plot over in order to protect Æneas or Achilles. And by looking as a poet and dramatist into the impressive episodes of the French Revolution, Lamartine had been led to describe his typical but delusive Girondins, not at all as they were, but as he would have wished them to be. Both were self-conceited, as was also Chateaubriand. In fact, all artists are more or less self-conceited. Imagination sets their mind at work; reality does not. If reality is shown to contradict what they say they will refuse to yield, and sincerely believe that they are right and can see what other men are not allowed to see. Victor Hugo's name may be added to the list. His prestige

has been so great that scientists as well as literary men were influenced by it. Besides, he treated at intervals historical subjects, which, sad to say, he falsified audaciously. It would be tiring and useless to look for the traces of such leadership among writers of smaller renown. Yet they could be easily discovered. The artistic theory of history-writing is not yet done with. Books, magazines, and daily papers show even now frequent tendencies to revive it. Either by some typical defect of character, as was the case with Renan, who felt at times unable to restrain his powerful imagination, or by some inclination to be carried away through patriotic enthusiasm, as happens with Lavissee, or even by some emphatic exaggeration of the importance of the French Revolution—a mistake by no means rare among Frenchmen—history-writers are still inclined not to follow closely enough the narrow path that leads to truth.

TAINE AND THE GERMANS.

It will be Taine's lasting glory to have started a movement of reaction against these evils, the elements of which he brought from Germany. Our grandsons, when looking back on the present century, will credit the Germans with the merit of having achieved a twofold progress—political and scientific. In politics they reached unity; for science they did even more. They created what may be deemed the finest and truest of investigating methods, a method that is based on a thorough analysis of each fact and allows no general deduction unless facts are proved to agree with one another. That such a method can be made use of by philosophers and moralists, as well as by mathematicians and naturalists, is obvious. Yet the Germans have not succeeded so far in that direction. Scientific investigation applied to philosophy does not seem to have made it much clearer or simpler. History, on the other hand, has been like a tool in the hands of the would-be-united Germans, and Truth had too often to give way before Germanism, whose part in the past progress of the world was systematically enlarged and beautified by writers and lecturers, in order that a patriotic enthusiasm might be aroused among the young. Taine was engaged in no work of this sort. He was entirely free, and when he began using the analytical method to investigate the revolutionary origin of modern France he believed very likely, as did the majority of his compatriots, in the greatness of the Revolution, the nobleness of its leaders, and the everlasting character of its work. His conclusions, however, were in another direction. A careful and conscientious study of his subject impressed upon him the conviction that

whatever good the Revolution had achieved was owed to previous initiative, and that the haughtiness, debauchery, and cruelty of revolutionary men had made it drop into a succession of crimes leading to military despotism.

It is superfluous to recall the great sensation that was created by the publication of Taine's historical works. No books can be said to have had a deeper or more general influence on contemporary literature. Many writers adopted unhesitatingly what was henceforth known as Taine's method, notwithstanding the fact that the principle of it had been borrowed from Germany; but Taine, it is true, had originated its adaptation to history. Now, what the powerful leader has been able to do his followers did not succeed so well in imitating. They went further than he and fell into exaggerations, the result of which, however, was not altogether useless. It pointed out the inconveniences of the method. Every system has its defects. Scientific investigation is the safest and, very likely, the shortest way to truth; but the facts you mean to investigate must be most carefully chosen. If you investigate at random any fact that comes beneath your reach, you run the risk of going astray and of being led into some kind of "scientific paradox." The argument may be sound, but the ground underneath is shifting sand. A fair example of this is given by Henry Houssaye, one of the most praised among Taine's followers, and one who, while he has a conspicuous and brilliant style of his own, has taken great care to follow his model as closely as possible. Houssaye wrote concerning 1814 and 1815, two eventful years for France, and he has endeavored to trace up the windings of public opinion during that uncertain and agitated period. Every bit of information proves good to him. He quotes all kinds of documents and welcomes any testimony. Now, can an article published in a provincial paper be trusted on equal terms with a confidential report of some high-ranked public officer, and is it safe to oppose local littleness to general statistics? Houssaye's relation of Waterloo, drawn up after such principles, is perhaps no more correct and perhaps less lively than Thiers' description of Austerlitz. One must admit, then, that the man who wishes to study an historical subject taken from modern times ought first to use his critical powers in choosing carefully the facts he thinks worthy of investigation, as would a mineralogist in collecting the stones or dusts he means to carry back to his working den to be examined. That the facts thus picked out ought to be thoroughly and conscientiously investigated, all the more since there are fewer, admits of no doubt. But it is not necessary that



ALBERT SOREL.

(Author of "*L'Europe et la Révolution*.")

the reader should be made acquainted with the details of the author's work and asked to follow him backward and forward; as long as he is kept informed as to where he can look for supplementary information and general verifying he does not care for more. Otherwise he will get tired and confused. It is the great drawback of modern history *à la Taine* that it becomes easily dull and complicated and sets men and things on a level. The historians of whom I am about to speak seem to have successfully avoided these threatening difficulties.

ALBERT SOREL ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

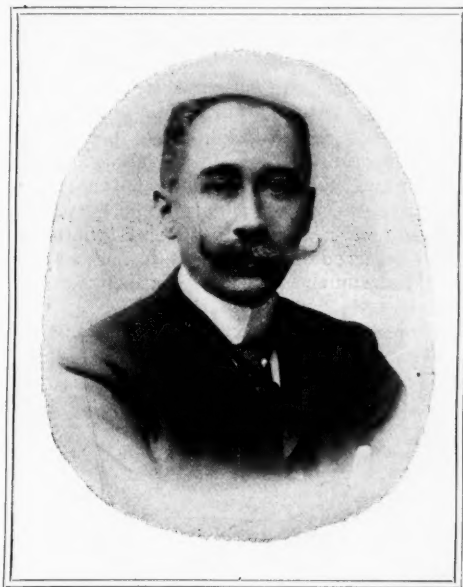
Albert Sorel, now a man over fifty and a member of the French Academy, belonged at first to the Foreign Office, and as such remained some years in Berlin toward the close of Napoleon III.'s reign, when Prussia had already passed her Austrian rival and taken the lead of the German race. Shortly afterward the great outburst of 1870 sent him back to Paris as a defender of his invaded country. That the sight of such a terrible tragedy should have turned his thoughtful and inquisitive mind toward history and its dramatic changes is by no means extraordinary. But Sorel was not only a thinker; he wished to be a man of action. And this fruitful combining of science and action remains even now the characteristic of his manly nature. While writing

his "Diplomatic History of the Franco-German War" he joined the independent staff of teachers which M. Boutmy, the founder of the *École des Sciences Politiques*, in Paris, had created to carry out his patriotic plan.

Few Frenchmen then, even when they had traveled in Europe or elsewhere, were acquainted with the progress of other countries. The old routine was too strong to allow them to profit by their own experiences and observe that France is not the center of everything. It was M. Boutmy's noble ambition to be their Galileo and endeavor to open their eyes and lead them to a better understanding of the true state of things. Sorel was chosen as lecturer on diplomatic history. He still holds this position, and it is safe to assert that there is not one out of the great number of young men who for twenty years have been his pupils who does not feel indebted to him for broader views and a wider prospect of the world. Nor are they all Frenchmen. Many came from abroad, and among those who came from England I think I can name Austen Chamberlain, the son of the great man of Birmingham, now seated with his father in the House of Commons.

The chief subject on which Sorel has thrown a new light is the affinity between the politics of Europe and the French Revolution and the tremor given the former by the latter. Much has been said about their struggle, but little on the influence of the one on the other. Often does rivalry, even of the sharpest kind, bring forth the very results it meant to prevent. In one sense Europe has benefited by the French Revolution far more than France. Her situation was bettered by progressive improvements and a wise liberalism. France, on the other hand, was carried away by the violent storm she had initiated, and suffered greatly by it. Sorel's admirable work, "*L'Europe et la Révolution*," which secured for him the academic laurels, is based on this remarkable and long-unperceived fact. It is a sound, judicious, deep-learned, and sincere work. It is well written, though free from that artificial brilliancy so dear formerly to French writers. Sorel aims at accuracy and clearness above all. Nature has provided for the rest, and his style is a gifted one, swift and bright enough. To make the sketch complete, one must mention the secretaryship of the French Senate, an important and busy position, though not political, which Sorel has been holding for many years, and which entitled him to reside in the old Luxembourg Palace. If it be true that the human brain is easily influenced by what surrounds it, no better place could be found for an historian to live in. Where Marie de Medici

used to hold her court circle up-to-date senators are now making laws, and from his windows Sorel can see the Sorbonne students pacing up and down the old-fashioned gardens. Nowhere in Paris are the continuance and cohesion of past and present France more striking, and no writer has done more than Sorel to make this continuance and cohesion audible to all, while



COUNT ALBERT VANDAL.
(Author of "*Napoleon et Alexandre*.")

too many seem yet unable to praise the old régime without being unjust to the new, and *vice versa*.

VANDAL'S WAYS AND TENDENCIES.

A very different man is Albert Vandal. His father, Count Vandal, was Napoleon III.'s post-master-general. Young Albert was educated as a day scholar at the *Lycée Louis le Grand*, and his early successes were of a literary kind. On St. Charlemagne's Day, or prize-giving day, or whenever some special celebration allowed it, he and his school-fellow, Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of the Paris *Temps*, were sure to appear as orators or poets, having always some little speech ready for delivery or some piece of poetry they had composed at home during their leisure hours and were glad to read before the boys and the masters. Vandal's first book, written shortly after he had left college, was a bright and careful relation of his travels in Norway. He was at once admitted into the *Revue des Deux*

Mondes, and contributed several interesting papers, chiefly on historical subjects. Then came works of importance. While in "*Louis XV. et Elisabeth de Russie*" he treated, with great skill and a remarkable power to simplify, one of the most complicated and artificially confused periods of French history, it is the Napoleonic era that draws most of his attention and urges his efforts. He is both charmed and amazed by it. The colossal rising from the modest Brienne cadetship to the famous raft on the Niemen, where the self-made Emperor wanted to share Europe with his Russian "brother," is certainly a marvelous story to tell. Vandal's curiosity was raised by this last event, which might have been, some claim, the glorious conclusion of Napoleon's conquests, and was but the opening of another series of ambitions and unjust undertakings. "*Napoleon et Alexandre*" met with the most flattering and well-deserved success. It is, in fact, a splendid book, inasmuch as the style of it is unequalled.



P. THUREAU-DANGIN.

(Author of the "*Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet*.")

History, when handled as a science ought to be, is not lessened or injured by the literary qualities of its narrator. Far from that. Vandal, who never feels his work perfect enough, follows Boileau's precept:

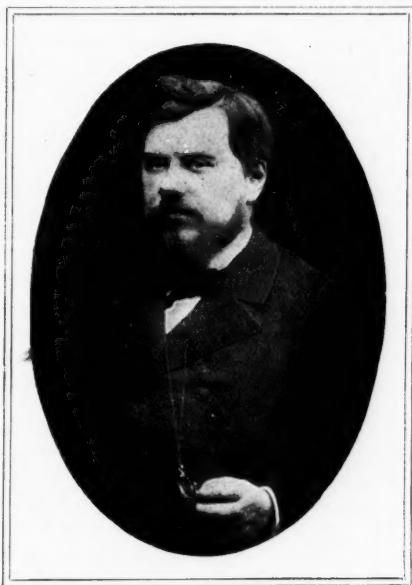
"Souvent sur le metier remettez votre ouvrage;
Polissez le sans cesse et le repolissez."

He cares for what is fine and elaborate, and he does not wish to leave behind him more than a few works, provided they be first class. Fortunately Vandal is still a young man and may yet give us plenty. At any rate, his system is good, since he entered the Academy without almost any contest at an age when others hardly dare to declare as candidates.

THUREAU-DANGIN'S APPRECIATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

Thureau-Dangin's works had to make their own way to success, for their author did not help them a bit. Sorel was very well known through his valuable lectures and his official business. Vandal had made many friends in the Paris society, where everybody liked him. But little was seen of Thureau-Dangin. He lived a retired and sedentary life and did not seem to care for anything else. It took even some time to persuade him that he was entitled to a seat in the Academy. Another drawback in his case was the subjects he used to deal with. They were not popular. Frenchmen are always interested in reading what a man has to say about the Revolution or Napoleon. But constitutional monarchy partakes of no such interest. The restoration, and still more the reign, of Louis Philippe had long been considered as a sort of historical *entr'acte* of a rather unmeaning character. People agreed that Louis XVIII. had been a gouty king, selfish, longing for rest, and busy writing verses and quoting Horace; Charles X. a timorous man, bent under the yoke of priests and monks; and Louis Philippe an avaricious and unscrupulous old bourgeois, dreading war and anxious to secure for his sons and daughters comfortable estates. That the thirty-six years during which the three succeeded one another on the throne were a period of fruitful labor, of scarcely discontinued prosperity, of solid and sound progress; that Richelieu, Decazes, Villèle, Martignac, Casimir-Perier, Broglie, and, in some respects, Guizot, were great ministers; that never in France were wiser laws proposed and passed, finances more honestly managed, civil service more carefully looked after, nobody seemed to have the slightest idea. Thureau-Dangin, in his essay on "*Le Parti Liberal sous la Restauration*," spoke the truth unhesitatingly, and his frankness drew to him the immediate sympathies of those who hate these legends with which contemporary history, and more especially our own annals, abound. He was thus encouraged to undertake his "*Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet*," the seventh volume of which was not until recently completed. This is a masterpiece of history-encircling. The whole period (1830

to 1848) comes out as in a panoramic picture. Not only is the political life of the time graphically delineated, but special chapters are devoted to the wonderful changes that took place then with regard to religion, literature, social habits; in short, except for a certain tendency to overrate the church influence, the treatment given each party could not be more fair nor the develop-



P. DE LA GORCE.

(Author of the "*Histoire de la Deuxième République*" and "*Histoire du Second Empire*.")

ment of each question better fitted—a highly laudable result indeed. Thureau-Dangin's style is fluent and genuine. He aims at putting the right word in the right place, rather than at sticking by some unexpected way of saying things. He means to be read closely and leaves a thoughtful impression.

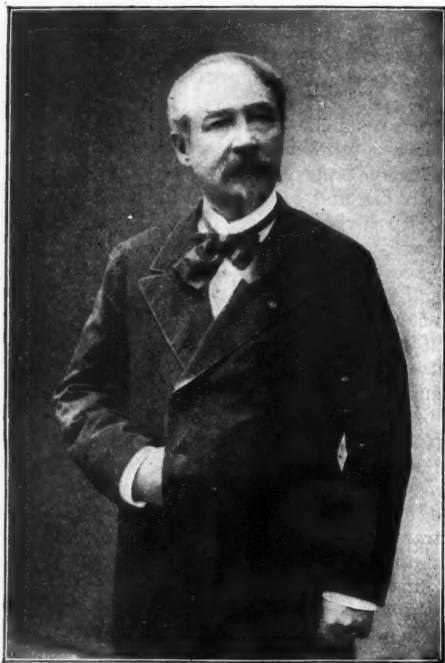
LA GORCE ON REPUBLIC AND EMPIRE.

P. de la Gorce was some time before discovering his own remarkable aptitude to grasp modern history and relate it. If I am not mistaken he belonged to the magistracy. That he must have been an exceptionally enlightened, well-tempered, and scrupulously just judge is shown by his writings. Yet nobody will complain that he was led to give up law, since we might thus have been deprived of his magnificent contribution to the work of reviewing one hundred years of France's life, a work so brightly undertaken by such men as Sorel, Vandal, and Thureau-Dangin.

La Gorce's "*Histoire de la Deuxième République*," in two volumes, covers not only the unexpected revolution of 1848 and the picturesque and brief period of Lamartine's government, but also the rising of that strange power, the outside of which remained republican when imperial despotism was already strongly organized inside. How Louis Napoleon was elected president of the republic and how he got hold of the whole authority is vividly described. Hitherto the man who was then about to become Napoleon III. has never been tried with equity; and the judgments passed upon him have been dictated either by a self-interested and shameless admiration or by an irrational and excessive hatred. La Gorce is utterly free from both feelings. A more independent mind could hardly be found. This has been made obvious by the publication of his "*Histoire du Second Empire*." The fourth volume is just out; two more are expected. The reign of Napoleon III. has nothing of the so-called dullness of Louis Philippe's time. On the contrary, most improbable events have turned it, from the beginning to the end, into an agitated and undefinable period. The Emperor himself appears somewhat mysterious in his plans, often busy in undoing what he has just been perfecting, and certainly far less easy to understand than might have been his uncle. M. de la Gorce, it seems, has gone through this labyrinth without losing the thread; and there can be no doubt that the work, when completed, will rank high enough to let the doors of the Academy open before its author, provided that there are not at the time too many novelists or critics anxious to enter; for the Academy has of late displayed a sad partiality in favor of mediocre and unwholesome writing.

SOME OTHER BOOKS WORTH READING.

These four I had no trouble in picking out of the company of modern historians, for the company itself is not numerous, and their superiority cannot be disputed. Perhaps it would be unfair not to mention others—Ernest Daudet, for instance, who, especially in magazine articles, has often thrown light on some unsettled point or revealed some ignored fact; and Imbert de Saint-Armand, who can be credited with having, in his unpretentious series of tales on "*Les Femmes des Tuilleries*," drawn up an interesting and loyal summary of French history during the present century. Then there are works written on special lines—e.g., about diplomatic negotiations. Foremost among them are the late M. Rothan's books. They cover the whole period of the Second Empire and are devoted to Napoleon III.'s secret policy with regard to Italy and



THE LATE GUSTAVE ROTHAN.

(Authority on the diplomatic history of the Second Empire.)

Prussia. It is no longer a mystery that the Emperor, following Louis XV.'s deplorable example, used to take pleasure in deceiving his cabinet by acting personally against their own views and denying officially what they had said officially. Italy and Prussia benefited by it. M. Rothan, as French minister in both countries, was well acquainted with Bismarck and Cavour's plans, and proved able to foresee what the result would be for France. Some time before the German war broke out he solemnly warned his sovereign, and told him once more what a mighty people the Germans had become, and how they had been trained for war and made familiar with the idea that the French were their hereditary enemies, and that a fight with them was unavoidable sooner or later. Napoleon never cared to listen to those who did not agree with him; therefore he took no notice of M. Rothan's warnings. It was not long, however, before the latter's perspicacity was demonstrated. Shortly after the war M. Rothan resigned. From 1870 to 1890, the year of his death, he was busy collecting old pictures (his collection was famous) and writing for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* articles which were published also in book form and attracted

much attention. The Academy was about to admit him when he died. A peculiarity in his case is that the interest of his books is European as well as French, not only because of the subjects he treats, but because of his breadth of mind and the variety of his information.

I think he did not, as a rule, trust dead people's memoirs, and owing to the fact that so many are published every year, it may be safe to caution public opinion abroad against using them inconsiderately. For example, we ought to have little confidence in Villèle's and none at all in Talleyrand's memoirs, while Chancellor Pasquier can be considered a sure guide and Decaze's correspondence with King Louis XVIII. is still surer. It is hardly necessary to explain why. Talleyrand, like Napoleon the Great at St. Helena, when writing or dictating, could not but hope that he would be read for years to come, and so he tried to make his character and deeds appear under the most favorable light. Villèle, who as prime minister had a rather bad time, all the more since it proved hard to his opponents to snatch him off his chair, must have drawn up a panegyric of himself; else he would not have been a man, and he was one. Chancellor Pasquier, on the other hand, was cool-headed and moderate in his opinions. He had few enemies, was in office many times, and showed himself apt to sentence his contemporaries freely and soundly. Daily and confidential letters are, of course, quite above any objection as to probable insincerity; unfortunately they are seldom preserved.

TRUTH ABOVE ALL.

Much more could be said on such a question, but one word sums up the whole subject—truth. I wish I could convey with proper energy to the history-writers who may read this article what I feel as to the imperative necessity for them to seek truth above all. Counting myself as one of them, I can say that we bear the burden of a heavy responsibility; for public opinion passes its sentences on nations according to the documents we bring forth. Who can tell what wrong may proceed from forged papers, false evidences, or even erroneous arguments?

It is sad to observe that while so many moral as well as material improvements are being realized in the world, men are not more devoted to truth than before. Perhaps they are less. It seems as if the lump of daily printing and the continuous length of cabling lines should be answerable for it. Anyhow, falsehood must not be allowed to corrupt international relations. Peace and civilization depend upon that.

A PILGRIMAGE TO SOME SCENES OF SPANISH OCCUPANCY IN OUR SOUTHWEST.

BY GEORGE WHARTON JAMES.

OUR recent successful conflict with Spain has made interesting all points at which its history immediately touches ours, and when these points of contact are portions of the United States the interest necessarily is enhanced.

Arizona and New Mexico are peculiarly Spanish in their associations. The Spanish language (in its degenerate Mexican form) is largely spoken by the aborigines of Arizona and is the language of a large percentage of the population of New Mexico. These two Territories are full of scenic marvels; are crowded with remains of prehistoric peoples of surpassing interest; have a large aboriginal population little altered from their primitive condition; are the homes of peoples with wondrous religious ceremonials, the exact counterparts of which are not found elsewhere on the earth; and are, besides, the repositories of many traditions and visible evidences of Spanish conquest, domination, and abandonment.

It is easy to forget that the discovery of Arizona was made by a slave negro, who was afterward slain in New Mexico for his amorousness, and that he and his master, the monk Marcos, discovered New Mexico.

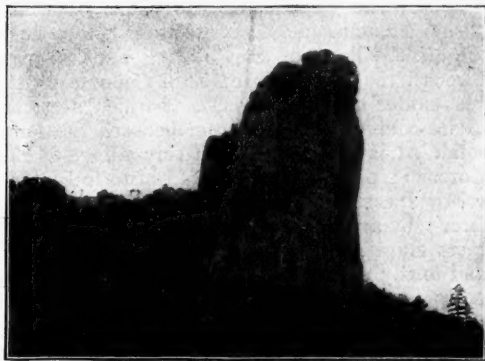
When Pamfilo de Narvaez landed his six-hundred-strong expedition on the coast of Florida in 1528 and gayly marched to the seizing of the rich treasures of the interior, his foresight and generalship were insufficient to prevent the demoralization, rapid disintegration, and almost total annihilation of his forces. As far as we know but four men survived: Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, the treasurer of Narvaez' fleet, Castillo Maldonado, Andres Dorantes, and the aforesaid negro, Stephen, generally known as Estebanico.

It was a frightful-looking sight that met the eyes of Diego de Alcaraz' men eighty miles north of Culiacan eight years later. Four men in ragged garments, whose hardships had been so severe that they had "shed their skins like snakes" and whose experiences had been most thrilling—slaves, traders, medicine men, captives, fugitives—astonished this band of Mexican-Spaniards by revealing themselves as Cabeza de Vaca and three others, who were all that remained of the fleet of Narvaez' six hundred.

Ultimately the viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, sent Marcos de Nizza, with the slave negro Stephen, to investigate the reports of seven wealthy cities that Cabeza told of. The negro passed through Arizona and entered New Mexico (as we now term it), and sent back by friendly Indians glowing stories to the more slowly traveling Marcos. At last, he reached a place where they told him the name of the province in which the seven cities were to be found. It was Cibola, and was only to be reached by crossing a certain desert. Thirsting himself for glory and conquest, Stephen hastened on, only to be slain when he reached the first of the seven cities, where, made overbold by his successes with the tribes through whose country he had already passed, he demanded of the Cibolans, as he had done elsewhere, their treasures of precious stones, their wives, and their daughters.

Mark heard the news with distress, but determined, as far as possible, to complete his mission. He approached near enough to Cibola to see it, returned to Mexico, reported to Mendoza, and was required soon after to turn around and conduct the fully organized expedition of Coronado—Don Francisco Vasquez Coronado—who was authorized to conquer the cities in the name of Santiago and the King of Spain.

Leaving the railroad of the Santa Fe transcontinental line at Grant's Station, on the eastern slope of the continental divide, a two days'



ON THE SUMMIT OF EL MORRO ARE TWO RUINED SANDSTONE VILLAGES.



A FAÇADE OF ZUNI HOUSES ON THE MESA.

journey brings us into the heart of this region of early Spanish occupancy. We are surrounded by names that take us back to that romantic period. Yonder is Mount San Mateo, flanked by the awl-like rock L'Alesna. Near by flows the Rio Puerco and the San José Creek, emptying into the Rio Grande, on the banks of which stands Albuquerque. Immediately before us is the little village of San Rafael, and we pass through the lava-flows of Zuni Cañon; by the vast crater of Agua Fria, near which a stream of ice-cold water flows from beneath the long-solidified lava; through the tiny village of San Lorenzo; past the majestic and historic El Morro, or Inscription Rock, where we must return later; by a wonderful pillar of erosion and the most stupendous flying buttress in the world; and finally reach the outpost of the Zuni Cibola of to-day in the little Indian village which bears the Spanish stamp of Pescado.

Let us first visit the great pueblo which they call Halona, and then go to the scene of Estebanico's death and Coronado's battle. Built on

a slight elevation by the banks of the little stream—almost dry in summer, but often a raging torrent in winter—it is discernible from a long distance. Wearily driving nearer and nearer, it grows more and more distinct, until the main feature of the village is readily apparent in the huge seven-storied community house which towers like a proud, self-conscious giant over the smaller one and two storied houses around.

Quaint *adobe* structures, with the ends of heavy beams sticking out from under the roofs, some of them whitewashed, others yellow-ochered, and still a few left in their native mud color; some with doors and some without; some with glass windows, others with strips or slabs of selenite or mica; all with ladders outside, their elongated poles uselessly but picturesquely reaching far higher than the rounds; crowned with chimneys made of earthenware *ollas* or *tinajas* piled one above another after their bottoms were knocked out; swarthy little ones of both sexes—fat as little pigs, naked as they were born, and dirty as only naked Indian babies can become as

they wallow in the mud—playing one with another in front of the houses, in the streets, on the roofs; yonder, on the roof, a dusky maiden brushing out the hair of her lover and thus telling the world of their courtship; here an aged dame making a basket, while close by Tsnahay,



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AN INDIAN GIRL MAKING BASKETS.

the noted shell-bead or wampum maker, industriously and cunningly drills holes through the pieces of shell he has chipped to the desired shape, and his wife sits by his side deftly making a piece of pottery. These things, arched over by a sky more cobalt than that which smiles upon the Mediterranean summer sea, make the picture.

There are six other villages of the Zuni people, one of which, Hawikuh, is undoubtedly the one where Estebanico was killed, which Marcos saw and Coronado afterward conquered. Yonder, on the hill, is the exact spot where Marcos stood and gazed so intently upon the Cibola of the Spanish longings. Here, too, at this pueblo Coronado demanded the submission of the people and received their firm refusal. What a sight it would have been to witness! The band of armored and mounted Spaniards, travel-stained and worn, yet fierce and determined, made so by their lust for gold. Near the mounted soldiers stood the priests, the youngest of whom, Juan de Padilla, had a heart full of military spirit and intolerant impatience beating vigorously under his priestly cassock.

On the housetops (several stories high) stood the anxious and terror-stricken Zunis; for they were assured the frightful creatures on which the strangers rode were men-eaters, and they had already seen the death dart with thunders and lightnings from the sticks the strangers carried and slay a dog when a long distance off.

Seeing that the force of their enemies was not large, one of the more daring of them fired an arrow, which penetrated the gown of one of the friars. Angry at parleying with ignorant and superstitious savages, the priest Padilla, ignoring all military etiquette, shouted out: "Why wait we here? Forward, soldiers! For Santiago and the King of Spain!" The soldiers, nothing loth and anxious to get at the wealth their vivid imaginations saw in the houses, fell to with vigor, and a general *mêlée* took place.

It was a gallant fight—one of the first on American soil between redskin and paleface. "Kill the war chief," cried the former, "and the victory will be ours." They pressed on Coronado. Sharpshooters with their greatest skill bent bow and sent keenest arrows, only to snap their obsidian, flint, or agate heads upon his coat of mail. Daring chiefs rushed upon him with piercing yells and uplifted war-clubs and sharpened flint battle-axes. All in vain until, at last, as the white men neared the village, a man, or mayhap a woman, from one of the housetops threw a heavy stone, which, smiting the valiant Coronado, knocked him, senseless, bruised, and bleeding, from his horse to the ground.

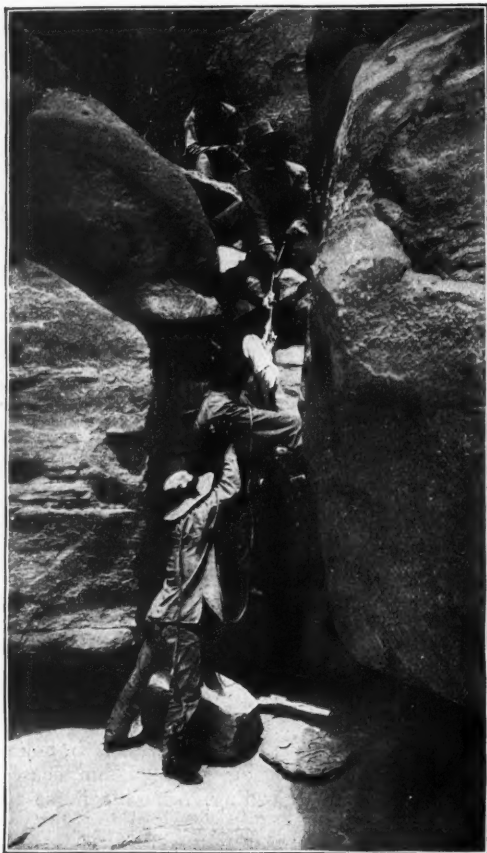
However, white blood, military training, and

skilled soldiery were to wrest the victory that day from earnest-hearted, unskilled patriotism, and Zuni was conquered.

About fifteen miles from Hawikuh is Taiyotalani, or Thunder Mountain, a bold and majestic mesa. Here are shrines where the Zuni youths and maidens go and pray for wives and husbands. Years ago, with a pho-



NICK, THE WITCH OF ZUNI.



A HARD PIECE OF THE TRAIL.
(Climbing Taiyoalani.)

tographer and three Zunis, I made the ascent of Taiyoalani up a trail that the Zunis have not used for over a century. We had to be hoisted up many places where our Indian guides scaled the walls with the agility of cats. But the view from the summit and the rich finds we made amply compensated us for all our arduous labors.

Neither Cushing nor Fewkes in their admirable works make any reference to a shrine of wonderful importance to the Zunis and to which such singular reverence is attached that, as far as I know, no other white man except myself and my photographer has ever been permitted to see it. I had long suspected its existence, and so insisted upon its being discovered to me that my guides, finding I was familiar with the name of the deity worshiped there, finally consented to take me to it. Standing on the edge of a frightful precipice, the younger Zuni lightly dropped over and in a moment was out of sight.

"You come!" shouted the Zuni from beneath. With a rope around me held by the other Zuni above, I dropped upon the rocky finger, slid under the overhanging rock into a deep recess in the solid rock mountain, and there—there were the gods of my long-continued search. Fourteen wooden images in a row, with rotting figures that had lost their identity strewn at what would have been the standing gods' feet had they had any.

This is the shrine of the warrior god Unaika. The figures are of cedar wood and are bleached with long exposure to the wind and heat, though seldom can rain or storm reach them in this secluded retreat. So cunningly is the shrine hidden that an army might search in vain long for it.

The inscriptions on El Morro are found on two sides, and are in themselves fascinating guides to much of the history of Spanish occupancy in Arizona and New Mexico. The oldest inscription is that of Juan de Onate, the reconqueror of the pueblo region long after Coronado had abandoned it. Its quaint writing reads as follows: "*Paso por aqui el adelantado Don Juan de Onate al descubrimiento de la mar del sur a 16 de Abril ao 1605.*"*

In journeying from Zuni the trail forks not far from Inscription Rock, one road going northeast toward the cliff city of Acoma, the other northwest to the seven pueblos of the Mokis. It was toward these latter pueblos that Coronado sent an expedition while he lay wounded at Zuni. The Zunians told him of a people to the northwest who lived in seven cities, who called themselves Hopituh (the People of Peace), but whose

* "Passed by here the adelantado Don Juan de Onate to the discovery of the south sea on the 16th of April, 1605."



THE SHRINE OF UNAIKA, ON TAIYOALANI, NEAR ZUNI.

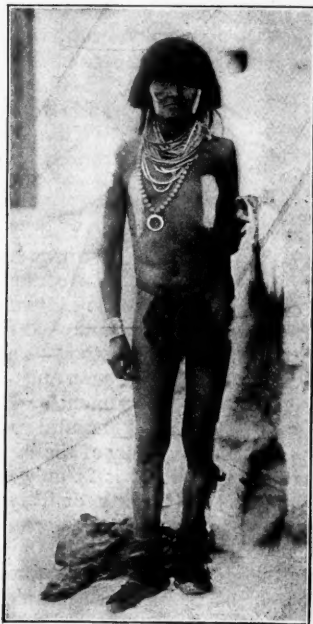


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CHIEF PRIESTS OF THE SNAKE DANCE.

pueblos were so filthy that the cleanly Navajos called them "Moki" in derision. Unable to go himself, Coronado sent Ensign Tobar with a small force and the warlike priest Juan de Padilla, who had precipitated the Zuni Cibola conflict.

Here the conquering band possibly saw that wonderful religious ceremony, the snake dance, where half-nude priests carry deadly rattlesnakes in their mouths and dance around the plaza with them. This ceremony has often been described, but no description can possibly do the subject justice. The Mokis regard the snake with reverence, as their maternal ancestor belonged to the "snake people." It is from her that Tiyo, their ancestral hero, learned the prayers, songs,



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A SNAKE-DANCER AT WALPI.

and ceremonials necessary to propitiate "Those Above" who control the rain, so that the vivifying showers descend upon their otherwise barren and desert fields. The snake dance, therefore, is a prayer for rain, in which there is an element of ancestral or totemic worship. Snakes are captured from the fields, and as they are to take part in the prayers they must undergo a process of ceremonial purification. Hence, a few hours prior to the open-air dance, all the snakes that have been captured are washed in the secret underground *kiva* to the accompaniment of songs and prayers, and thus are prepared to engage with their "younger brothers" the Mokis in their public petitions for rain.



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SNAKE DANCE OF MOKIS, ORAIBI, 1898.

To see dangerous reptiles handled with freedom and readiness seems astounding enough, but to witness the placing of these same reptiles in the mouth is as thrilling as it is hideous and as exciting as it is repulsive. It is no uncommon sight to see from one to two hundred snakes used in one of these dances, and as both during the washing ceremony and at the close of the dance I have examined the mouths of rattlesnakes used and found fangs and poison-glands in normal and deadly condition, I am enabled definitely to contradict the statement that the snakes used are tampered with and rendered harmless.

While with the Hopituh the Spaniards learned of a great and wondrous river to the north, whose banks were so steep and difficult of access that few had ever stood by its waters, and near whose course lived another tribe of very tall people,



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IN MARBLE CAÑON OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

(Near where the Spaniards first saw the great canyon of the Colorado River.)

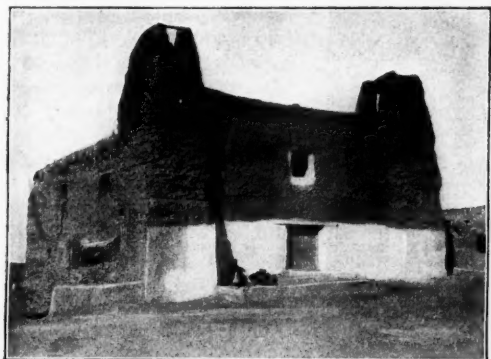
called the Kuhnikiwi. Coronado was informed of this unknown river and the stalwart people, and twelve men were sent out to explore under the guidance of Don Garci Lopez de Cardenas. Eighty days were given Cardenas to return and report, and when he did so his words and those of his astonished soldiers must have been regarded as the wild ravings of irresponsible dreamers. For they told of their eighty-league journey from Zuni Cibola, under the direction of Tusayan guides, to the banks of the river, which seemed to be more than three or four leagues above the stream which flowed between them. Undoubtedly the place where the Spaniards vis-

ited the Colorado River and found its canyon walls unscalable was on the east side of the Little Colorado River.

Later Padre Garces entered the wonderful Cataract Cañon to the home of the Kuhnikiwi. And surely nowhere else on the earth has man found so stupendous a dwelling-place. A tiny fertile spot, a quarter to a half mile wide, green with fields of corn, melons, pumpkins, and beans, and orchards of peaches, through which flows in sinuous path a good-sized creek, its banks lined with dainty willows, the whole surrounded by walls of red sandstone two or more thousand feet high, and laid so symmetrically that it can easily be imagined the masonry of a race of extinct giants—this is the home of the Kuhnikiwi, the “nation of the willows,” “the dwellers in the canyon depths;” the Coconino, as the Spaniards wrote the euphonious “Kuhnikiwi,” the “Yava Supais,” as they term themselves.

In the meantime Coronado sent another exploring expedition to the east under the command of Hernando de Alvarado. These men marched five days and then stood—as any intelligent man must—in perfect amazement and delight before the natural rock fortress of Acoma. Surpassing any of the *mesas* of the Mokis in its impregnability, it is only transcended by the overpowering majesty of Taiyocalani. It was so high to them that “it was a very good musket that could throw a ball as high.” It stands in a sandy plain or valley—a rock island, one of several such. The Spaniards reported “there was only one entrance, by a stairway built by hand, which began at the top of a slope which is around the foot of the rock. There was a broad stairway for about 200 steps, then a stretch of about 100 narrower steps, and at the top they had to go up about three times as high as a man by means of holes in the rock, in which they put

the points of their feet, holding on at the same time by their hands. There was a wall of large and small stones at the top, which they could roll



THE CHURCH AT ACOMA.

(Founded after the rebellion of 1680.)

down without showing themselves, so that no army could possibly be strong enough to capture the village."

For over fifty years Zuni and Acoma were almost undisturbed. Then came the real conqueror and colonizer of Arizona and New Mexico, the redoubtable Juan de Onate. It was in 1598 he came to Acoma by way of the Rio Grande. After establishing the city of San Juan de los Caballeros, visiting the various pueblos of the Rio Grande region and northward, and receiving their submission, he started westward with Padre Martinez to receive the dutiful obedience of Acoma, Zuni, and the Moki towns. Acoma well-nigh proved fatal to him, not through any open warfare, but by the treachery of one of its leaders.

But Onate wisely avoided the place and put off the evil day. Juan de Zaldivar, however, was not so fortunate. With lesser foresight than that shown by his leader, Zaldivar allowed himself and his men to be separated one from the other while obtaining food supplies from different parts of the cliff city, and the wily savages, exciting their interest in the novel scenes around them, began the onslaught; and in the twinkling of an eye every

dusky man, woman, youth, maiden, and child, who the moment before had seemed to be the most cordial and friendly of guides, was now engaged in a hand-to-hand fight as desperate as it was unexpected and as deadly as it was surprising. A few of the Spaniards escaped to warn Onate and all the colonists.

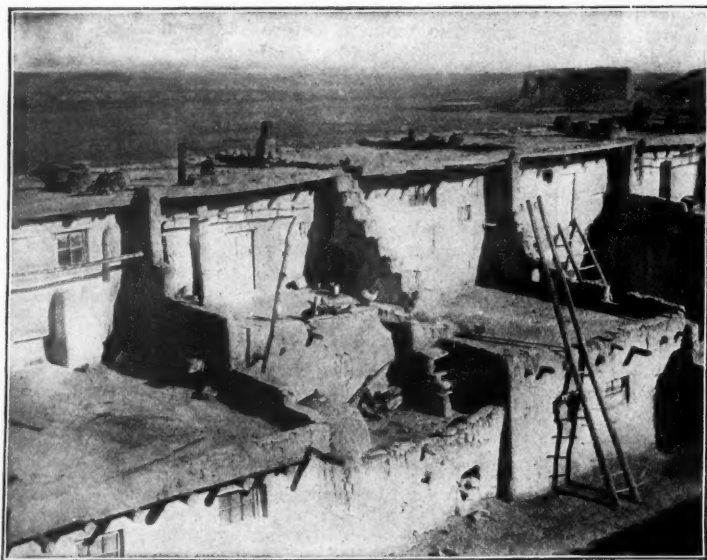
Seventy men under the command of the slain Zaldivar's brother, Vicente, were sent to punish the rebellious Acomas. A frightful struggle took place. The attack seemed an utterly hopeless one. An impregnable situation, hundreds of fierce warriors above, a mere handful of Spaniards below. But superior training, weapons, and tactics won, and the Acomas' power was forever broken. This was in 1599.

The next ninety years saw churches built at Zuni and at Acoma. These were destroyed in the rebellion of 1680. This rebellion was the work of a determined, though ignorant, brutal, and fanatical patriot named Popeh. One by one he visited the various pueblos of the Rio Grande, New Mexico, and Arizona and urged them to a revolt. In August the onslaught was made. At each pueblo the Indians arose and slew every Spaniard they could find.

Santa Fé, established early in the century, was the home of the governor, Don Antonio Otermin, and the Indians then proceeded, 3,000 strong, to besiege it. After burning the church and convent and destroying all the town except the plaza and *casas reales*, the besieging forces so harassed the governor that he determined upon the "forlorn hope" of a sortie. With but 100 men he



CAPTAIN BURRO AND SQUAW AT THEIR "HAWE" IN CATARACT CAÑON.



MOKI HOUSES IN ACOMA AND THE ENCHANTED MESA IN THE DISTANCE.

personally led the attack, and with such fierce energy that he killed 300 and brought back 47 captives. These were afterward shot in the plaza.

Then began an unprecedented retreat. On August 21 Otermin, with his garrison, three friars, men, women, and children, on foot, each carrying his own luggage, the sick and wounded on horseback, started to return to Mexico. Reinforced by a few fugitives on the way, they finally reached (or nearly so) the site of the present city of El Paso del Norte, which dates its founding two years later.

For ten years the Spaniards were practically held at bay, although Otermin made one gallant attempt to retake the lost provinces. But it was left for Don Diego de Vargas, who wrote the inscription on El Morro in 1692, to achieve the desperate venture. On September 9 Santa Fé, which was in the hands of the Tanos, surrendered, and on November 3 Vargas and his army reached Acoma. The people were loath to believe they would be pardoned, but finally yielded to the gentle words of the *padres*, and after formally submitting brought 87 of their children for baptism.

At Zuni the people were found on the summit of Taiyoalani, but on the 11th they reentered the Spanish fold and 300 children were baptized.

Awatobi was now visited, and then all the other Moki cities, which, except Oraibi, resubmitted themselves to Spanish rule.

Thus the reconquest was complete. Churches

were rebuilt and Christian worship reestablished, and although it took fighting later on to firmly establish the old rule, Spain practically held control of Arizona and New Mexico until the Mexicans asserted their independence. Since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the Pueblo Indians have been citizens of the United States.

Reaching out beyond New Mexico, it was natural that the Spaniards should become interested in Texas. Several desultory attempts to establish missions were made by the Franciscans late in the seventeenth century, but no settlements were accomplished until the second decade of the eighteenth. Then were founded the presidio of San Antonio de Bexar and, near by, the mission of San Antonio de Valero.

During the next half century several missions were founded and mission structures erected, and



AN INDIAN GIRL DRYING CORN MEAL.

the remains and ruins of these are what may now be seen in and near San Antonio. Five hundred and seventy miles from New Orleans on the line of the Sunset Route to Los Angeles the interested student may well spend a day or a week in this historic city. Just on the outskirts of the city is Mission La Concepcion, a striking duo-towered building. Four miles below this is the more ornate yet ruined San José, vividly speaking of the elevated architectural longings of the founding priests. The cream-colored stone, now weather-worn and lichen-covered, sculptured by loving and skillful hands into glorious figures, with cherubs, scrolls, and flowers, must have presented a superb and dazzling appearance, when new, under the searching sunlight of clear-atmosphered Texas.

Tottering San Francisco de la Espada and San Juan, with the tragic Alamo, complete the San Antonio group. What a connecting link with the past! What romance, history, and strange doings within the interior of our own land are associated with these crumbling piles! Of the Alamo alone one could write a book and still not exhaust its resources of history, tradition, legend, and fancy.

It was the same in California. Padre Junipero Serra, than whom no more devoted missionary ever lived, founded the line of twenty-one missions in the Golden State. These reached from



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KOHOT, A SUFAI CHIEF.

San Diego in the south to San Francisco Solano in the north, and most of the buildings to-day remain (some in sad ruins) to attest the earnest labors of the self-denying priests.

Before the evils of civilization the Indians are rapidly disappearing and the work of the *padres* seems almost destroyed, but who shall say it was of no effect? Future ages, even more than this, will feel the influence of the work

of these godly men in that immortality which is always vouchsafed to good deeds and to lives spent for the glory of God in the uplifting of man.



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THE SACRED SNAKES AS THEY WERE PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER THE CEREMONY OF WASHING IN KIVA.

BRICK PAVING IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

BY H. FOSTER BAIN.

(Assistant State Geologist of Iowa.)



AN UNPAVED STREET IN OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

IT is a far cry from the small town of a few years ago to that of the present in any progressive portion of the country. There has been a remarkable improvement in the physical and sanitary conditions throughout the country. Water works, electric lights, gas plants, park systems, paved streets, street cars, telephones, and all those agencies which minister to human comfort have been very widely adopted in these smaller places. This is particularly true of the towns of the middle West. The people of this region are restless and remarkably progressive. The towns and cities are ambitious, and municipal improvements are usually voted for readily.

A single town perhaps improves its streets and reaps the benefit. The power of example and the force of competition unite, and all the surrounding towns take up the matter of paving. In the West it takes but little to wake up a town or a district. Indeed, it is a question whether it is not better to say that their normal condition is one of being particularly wide awake; and the fever for public improvement, starting at various points, has run over the whole region much as prairie fires once ran over the uninhabited plain. It has left in its track, however, substantial benefit rather than blackened desolation.

Improvements at first took the form of showy public buildings, but the introduction of incandescent electric lighting diverted a portion of the public money by making it possible for even the smallest town to have a system of street lights. Later, financial considerations arising from fire

risk and insurance rates, and sanitary requirements, suggested often by an outbreak of typhoid, led to a demand for water works. Engineers grappled with the problem and water-works plants began to go in in large numbers.* The cheapening of sewer pipe has made possible the building of adequate sewer systems in the smaller towns, and so the foul and disease-breeding sinks and cesspools have become unnecessary. With lights, water, and sewers provided, cement sidewalks and paved streets follow as a matter of course, but the problem of a satisfactory pavement for small cities and towns has not been easily solved.

* The extent of this movement is indicated by the following table, prepared by Mr. E. W. Crellin:

WATER-WORKS PLANTS IN IOWA.

Period	Number of Water Works Built.	Approximate Aggregate Cost of Same.
Up to and including 1880..	15	\$2,200,000
1881-85.....	26	1,650,000
1886-90.....	27	610,000
1891-95.....	96	1,120,000
1896.....	27	265,000
1897.....	14	100,000
1898.....	17	125,000

The low aggregate cost of the works built in recent years is to some extent due to the fall in the price of materials of construction. It is mainly due, however, to the large number of small plants built in the smaller cities and towns. They range in cost from the thousand-dollar plant put in for Bode, a town of three hundred inhabitants, to the large plants of some belated but fair-sized cities. An elevated wooden tank like those seen along a railroad, a deep well, a gasoline engine, a mile or so of pipe, fire plugs judiciously placed with service pipes and hydrants, and the smallest village is prepared to receive company.



BRICK-PAVED STREET IN OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

To meet the conditions the pavement must be cheap, easily maintained, cleanly, as noiseless as possible, smooth and lasting. Above all, in the case of the smaller places especially, it must be cheap; measured both in first cost and in repairs. Macadam and Telford pavements, where suitable material is found, are cheap in first cost. An excellent macadam can be laid where stone is abundant for from 60 cents to \$1 per square yard. Much of the middle West is, however, an open prairie country, and stone suitable for street use must be shipped in. This materially increases, sometimes doubles, the price. Macadam, too, requires to be kept in the very best condition in order to give good service. It soon wears out under heavy traffic, particularly if it be once allowed to become rut-cut. The excellent drive-

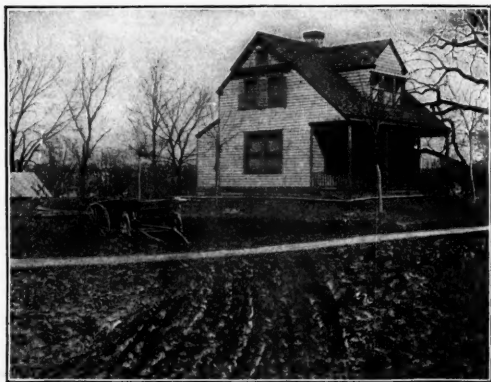
germs in rotting wood. It is thoroughly unsanitary and has but a short life, estimated at seven to ten years in Chicago. These features are enough to condemn the pavement, and in some instances it has been torn out by order of the board of health.

Cobble-stone and granite block pavements have the merit of long life under the heaviest traffic, and so have a wide range of usefulness, especially on downtown streets in the larger cities. The cobble-stone is in some situations cheap, but granite block is usually very expensive. Both are noisy, dirty, and offer considerable resistance to traction owing to the rough surface which they present. They are poorly adapted to the requirements of the small town and are little used.

Asphalt pavement has been tried in many localities and is in certain respects ideal. It is clean, practically noiseless, sanitary, and offers the least resistance to traction of any common paving material. It is, however, slippery when wet, expensive, and of uncertain quality. Its proper laying requires expert workmen, and consequently repairs become a difficult problem in a small town. It is a sheet pavement and hence, as contrasted with all forms of block paving, cannot be disturbed for the laying or repairing of car tracks, water or gas pipes, underground wires, etc., without serious damage. It is difficult to lay an asphalt pavement which will stand the extreme climatic variations of the middle West. It is inclined to crack with the cold of winter or to buckle with the heat of summer and often becomes cut by ruts. Neither is it well adapted to heavy traffic. It has accordingly been but little used in the region under discussion except for special driving streets in the wealthier cities.

There remains but one important kind of pavement to be considered, and that is one whose introduction and wide use is especially a middle West achievement. While paving brick have been employed for street use in Holland for more than a century and were laid in Charleston, W. Va., nearly thirty years ago, the wide use of pavers is a recent thing—a matter of the last ten or twelve years. Like many other improvements, this one came through the door of necessity.

Bloomington, Ill., is a thriving and ambitious city, so located as to have no stone or other good paving material at hand. It has, however, a considerable brick industry, and about 1875 the experiment was made of using the harder-burned brick for paving. The plan of work developed there is now used widely and is essentially as follows. The foundation consists of cinders



BEFORE PAVING—IOWA CITY, IOWA.

(A light wagon is mired in the mud of a residence street.)

ways in the city parks are only kept up to their high conditions by the constant services of the repair men, the water cart, and the steam roller. Aside from the prohibitive cost of such a system of maintenance, very few small cities are prepared to follow it because of the unrelenting vigilance necessary. In the smaller places public spirit is apt to express itself in spurts.

Cedar block pavement, which consists of short wooden blocks set on tarred boards and cemented with a filler of pitch and gravel, has been widely used. This pavement is cheap so far as first cost is concerned. It ranges from 90 cents to \$1.25 per yard in ordinary situations. It forms a smooth, noiseless pavement when first laid, and at one time gave great promise. It is hard, however, to secure uniform material, and in any event the street soon becomes full of ruts. This makes it difficult and expensive to clean and increases the danger—always present—of holding and spreading disease through the lodgment of

spread four inches thick and rolled thoroughly. Over the cinders a thin cushion of sand is spread. This is covered with a layer of brick laid flat and with their longer diameters parallel to the street. These are in turn rolled and covered with a two-inch cushion of sand. The latter forms a base for the second or top course of brick, which are set on edge and at right angles to the street. When they have been but in place and rolled, either sand, pitch, asphaltum, cement, or a patent mixture known as grout is poured into the joints to act as a filler. This form of pavement is known as two-course work and is laid wherever traffic is not especially heavy and the materials for making a good macadam or concrete base are expensive. The brick used for the lower course need not be of first quality, though they must be at least hard-burned.

When materials for concrete can be cheaply obtained a one-course pavement is usually laid. For such work the street is first graded and rolled, then covered with six inches of concrete. Over this a sand cushion and top course of brick is laid as in other pavements. The foundation of sand is to allow the proper bedding of the brick resting upon it in order that the upper surface of the pavement may be smooth. The brick used for the top course are called vitrified. This is a misnomer, as a really vitrified brick would be so brittle as to chip to pieces under street traffic. Semi-vitrified or incipiently vitrified better describes the condition of the brick which make the best pavers.

The clays used in making paving brick are mainly impure fire-clays and shales—a cheap class of clays for which there has heretofore been but little market. They occur most abundantly in connection with coal beds, which circumstance reduces considerably the cost of manufacturing pavers, by reason of both material and fuel being at hand. This is an important factor, as it requires about one ton of coal to burn a thousand pavers. The brick are made in much the same manner as are machine-made building brick. The process includes grinding the clay, mixing it with water, molding it, drying the green brick, and, lastly, burning them. Paving brick are usually re-pressed—that is, after being molded and be-

fore being dried they are put in a die and slightly squeezed. This gives them a better shape and, it is said, a denser structure. Originally large-sized paving blocks were made, but of recent years they have been of about the same size as ordinary building brick.

Burning is the most important and most expensive part of the process of making pavers. It is necessary to fire the kilns very gently at first in order to drive off the surplus water. After from twenty-four to forty-eight hours of such firing the heat is raised to about 1,800° to 2,000° F. and held there for some time. The kiln is then allowed to cool very slowly in order that the brick may become thoroughly annealed. The whole burning requires from twelve to fourteen days. It is impossible to burn all the brick in a kiln equally. From 50 to 80 per cent. only will be first-quality pavers. Under-burned brick wear out too quickly for street use and must be sold for building purposes. The over-burned cannot be used, as they are glassy and chip easily. If badly over-burned they are warped and may even be scoriaceous.

In the central West first-quality pavers now sell for about \$10 per thousand at the point of manufacture. Away from such a point freight charges must be added. At these rates brick pavement can be laid in much of the region at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per square yard—in some cases for \$1 or even less. This amounts for an average business block in a small town to about \$2,500. In the residence portion of such a town the driveway may be reduced to thirty feet in width and either side of the pavement parked, thus giving a very pretty street at a cost of about



AFTER PAVING—IOWA CITY, IOWA.

(This street had not been cleaned for some months before the photograph was taken, and the cross-streets are unpaved.)



A BRICK-PAVED RESIDENCE STREET IN WATERLOO, IOWA.

\$1,500 per block. In very small places an eighteen-foot roadway is sufficient for all purposes, in which case the cost is in the neighborhood of \$1.25 per front foot. At such prices even the smallest towns can afford some paving, and its use is rapidly spreading.

The comparative cost of various pavements is influenced by a wide variety of local factors. In the table below the relative cost of several pavements in Minneapolis, with the mileage laid in each, is given. The cost of brick pavement is above the average here, owing to the long freight haul from Des Moines, Iowa, and Galesburg, Ill., from which points the brick come.

Pavement.	Mileage.	Cost per Square Yard.
Asphalt.....	9.99	\$2.63
Granite block.....	8.56	2.42
Brick.....	1.76	1.75
Cedar block.....	58.09	.93
Macadam.....	4.04	.75

Aside from the average low cost, brick pavement has many incidental advantages, especially in the case of the smaller towns. It does not require a high order of skill either to lay or repair. Its quality may be determined before it is laid, it is clean, fairly noiseless, and under ordinary conditions it is long-lived. The lasting quality of brick pavement has not been fully determined. The failures so far reported have been due to defective foundations or to the poor material at first used. At Bloomington, Ill., pavement laid with brick of a quality that would nowhere be accepted at the present time gave excellent service for twenty years. This pavement has recently been torn out and replaced by a new top course at a cost of 75 cents a yard. The brick now marketed are very superior to those in use a few years ago. No brick pavement of first-class quality has yet been worn out, although some of it has been since 1893 subjected to the very heavy traffic of La Salle Street, in

Chicago. Well-made pavers are as strong as granite and are fully equal to the demands of any ordinary traffic, though at present only a small portion of the brick on the market could be safely laid on a heavy-traffic downtown street in Chicago or any city of its class.

In the table below is given approximately the number of miles of brick pavement now laid in a few of the cities of the middle West:

City.	Mileage.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	51.36
St. Louis, Mo.....	25.18
Springfield, Ill.....	20.41
Peoria, Ill.....	19.81
Bloomington, Ill.....	18.75
Davenport, Iowa.....	16.13
Clinton, Iowa.....	13.80
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	12.44
Chicago, Ill.....	12.00
Rock Island, Ill.....	12.00
Sioux City, Iowa.....	7.99
Atchison, Kan.....	7.61
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	7.43
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	7.25
Beatrice, Neb.....	7.00
Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	6.32
St. Joseph, Mo.....	5.11
Dubuque, Iowa.....	5.00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	3.40
Iowa City, Iowa.....	3.21
Winona, Minn.....	2.76
Rockford, Ill.....	2.71
Sedalia, Mo.....	2.07
Evanston, Ill.....	3.04
Creston, Iowa.....	1.50
Waverly, Iowa.....	.70
St. Paul, Minn.....	.59
Wichita, Kan.....	.49
Mason City, Iowa.....	.46



BRICK PAVEMENT FOURTEEN YEARS OLD ON A BUSINESS STREET IN PEORIA, ILL.

In the following table is given the production of paving brick in the chief producing States of the central West for the year 1897. The aver-

age price is also given. This is not the price of the No. 1 pavers, but an estimate found by dividing the total value of all the brick by the total number produced :

State.	Number of Thousands.	Price.
Illinois.....	87,169	\$8.25
Ohio.....	85,665	6.98
Iowa.....	56,315	7.57
Indiana.....	27,239	9.78
Missouri.....	19,620	9.31
Kansas.....	17,463	7.31

The industrial and social effects of paving a city are of great importance. Paving the streets to some extent reduces the price of the material hauled over them. On a well-paved street the traction may be perhaps but one-sixteenth of that on a dirt road, and in case of bulky material, such as coal, where the cost of local delivery is a considerable item, the saving due to the larger loads which may be hauled is reflected in the retail price. It is, however, from a sanitary point of view that paved streets are most desirable. Smooth, clean streets are almost necessary to the health of a community. The prevention of the accumulation of filth and the corresponding decrease in disease is one of the chief benefits of paving. When a city is paved with brick and its sewers are laid with the same material the streets may be cleaned with a stream of water from a fire hose without fear of the sand cutting either pavement or sewers. A small gang of men may thus clean a large area in a short time. Attractive streets serve to draw trade, and of two similarly situated towns, one paved and the other unpaved, the former will have the advantage. Well-paved streets stimulate municipal interests and civic pride. When the people have paid for having their streets put in good condition they feel an interest in keeping them so. Franchises for street railroads or for any enterprise requiring the tearing up of the streets are scrutinized with greater care, and almost invariably a provision is inserted prescribing that the corporation using the street shall help pay for the paving. In Iowa, for example, street railroads pay for paving a strip seven feet wide. This is an important aid in fixing the principle of compensation for public franchises.

The impetus given to the social life of a town by the paving of its streets is marked. The people go about more and become better acquainted. The clean, smooth streets tempt the pedestrian, the bicyclist, and the driver alike. They make it possible to hold carnivals and similar outdoor festivities. As a result street fairs are rapidly

becoming a common and pretty feature of Western town life.

Seymour, a thriving little city in southern Indiana, was among the first cities in that vicinity to hold such a fair. Having water works, gas, electric lights, etc., and having just laid brick paving on her main streets, she invited her friends in for a carnival. Traffic was temporarily suspended within a certain district. Booths were erected along the edge of the walks, exhibits were installed in competition for prizes, refreshment stands were provided, easy seats



STREET FAIR AT SEYMOUR, IND.

placed in cozy corners, temporary fountains splashed in the sunshine, band concerts added to the pleasure, and from several stages free vaudeville performances amused the crowds. Parades and races, wrestling matches and jugglers were the order of the day. It was all free, and a happy crowd made the most of the fact.

Other street fairs have been given since in larger towns and on a more elaborate scale. Whole blocks have been turned into elaborately furnished ball-rooms and expensive exhibits of fireworks have made glad the heart of the small boy, while temporary art galleries have taught their noble lesson to the older visitor. In each case the people were taking pride in their well-kept streets; they were feeling a new source of ownership and realizing their position as joint partners in the municipality.

The paved streets, sewers, lights, etc., are to be ranked with public and traveling libraries, lecture courses, art collections, and similar institutions as important factors in the betterment of town life. Each does its part, and together they bid fair to solve some of the knottiest problems of future municipal life and government.

SOME PHASES OF THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

(Late United States minister to Siam.)

THE editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has asked me to discuss the present crisis in the Philippines from the standpoint of a personal study of the situation. He wishes me to state facts and describe conditions as I have seen them. If any arguments or conclusions of opinion are advanced, they are to be based on my own observations or on those of men with whom I was associated in the Philippines.

While appreciating the honor of this invitation and the opportunity of reaching the large and intelligent constituency of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, I do not claim infallibility of fact or judgment. I shall simply endeavor to tell the truth as I know it, recognizing, however, that there are others who may have acquired different impressions from the same incidents and hence drawn contrary or conflicting inferences. There will be, moreover, only space and time for consideration of some phases of the situation, and not of all its complex features.

My interest in the Philippine Islands dates from my original visit to the far East, over five years ago. Although my work as a diplomatic agent of the Government did not bring me in direct touch with Spain's Asiatic possessions, I took advantage of the first opportunity to go to Manila.

There was a fascination about this great unknown group of islands bordering on the China Sea that impelled me to learn something of them. Only 640 miles from Hong Kong, and holding a position in the south as important as that of Japan in the north, they were comparatively a *terra incognita* to the oldest residents of the Asiatic coast. In Hong Kong, Manila's nearest neighbor, there was a mystery about them that strongly excited one's curiosity. The great somber buildings of the Dominican fathers and other religious orders which were known to be connected with similar societies in the Philippines, set back into the rocks of Hong Kong, with their massive high front walls as if designed and built to keep out the vulgar and curious, seemed symbolic of these islands, strange and hidden to the world. They were near at hand, could be seen and entered, and yet few went within their portals. When I questioned my old and hospitable friend, the Spanish consul, Señor Don José de Navarro—who, by the way, was

once consul at Baltimore and a popular member of the Maryland Club—about Manila and the islands with reference to visiting them and satisfying my curiosity, he either was woefully ignorant or, under this same mysterious influence, refrained from telling me what he knew. This happened long before the war, but I have been told that he still thinks that I was even then seeking information for my Government!

FIRST TRIP TO THE ISLANDS AND IMPRESSIONS.

Matters were finally arranged. I endeavored to go incognito, as it were. That is, I planned to visit the islands as a private American and not as a minister of the United States Government, because I knew the Spaniards were great sticklers for rank and would hamper my movements with their attentions. In my anxiety to succeed in my plans I shipped on a small tramp or coasting steamer, ran into a typhoon, was nearly wrecked, and took ten days to make land where less than three with ordinary slow vessels are required. But I was well repaid. Two weeks in Manila were followed by trips to Aparri in the far north and up the great Cagayan River; through the valley on the immediate north of Manila to Dagupan, over the country which is now the scene of our campaigns under MacArthur; to the west along the Laguna de Bay, and to the south, past where the battles of the last few days have been fought under Lawton; and finally to the islands of the Visayan and Sulu groups, and Mindanao further to the south. During these extensive travels I never dreamed that I was studying future American territory, but I was deeply impressed by the great natural resources of the islands, their marvelous fertility and productiveness, their agricultural, mineral, and timber wealth, and, above all things, by the hospitality, generosity, and good-nature of the people, whether I came across them in the towns or back in the country.

EXPERIENCE WITH ASIATICS.

They may be our foes now, but that should not keep me from describing them as they appeared in times of peace. Everywhere I journeyed they reminded me of the Siamese and Malays in habits, customs, manners, stature, and complexion. Possibly this may have been the

secret of their friendly attitude. From my experience with similar races, I treated them as I wished to be treated. In extended travels in the distant interior of Siam and the Malay Peninsula, and later in the Philippines, I never carried any weapon whatever, was never seriously molested, and invariably left my native hosts, even when most primitive in habits and education, as my good friends. In fact, it is my opinion, based on considerable experience and supported by such excellent British authorities as Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Andrew Clarke, that if a man proceeds in the right way and in knowledge of their character with these southern Asiatics, he can do almost anything with them. John Foreman and Dean Worcester in their books point out similar Filipino traits of susceptibility to tactful influences which I noted among the Siamese and Malays and confirmed also among the Filipinos.

SOME MARKED MALAY CHARACTERISTICS.

By these suggestions I do not intimate that they are not lacking in bad traits. They have many of them, but their good qualities seem to outweigh the bad, and the latter are not troublesome or offensive to foreigners if they know how to manage the average native. They are treacherous at times, but when in that mood are usually inspired by conditions that possibly their untutored minds do not grasp and analyze.

A marked Malay characteristic is an intense desire for revenge when he believes that he has been wronged. His thirst for the blood of his victim is then often unquenchable. He will die himself in his head hunt. If he is excited to the degree that he ruins "amuck," he will kill the members of his own family or his best friends. More than once have I dodged a crazy Malay who was running amuck for no reasons connected with myself. And yet such incidents are very rare, and one may live for years among the people and have no experience of this nature. But while the Malay or Filipino—for the latter is a branch of the former race—will commit atrocious acts when inspired by a desire for revenge, he will, on the other hand, when satisfied that he has made a mistake or has been deceived in his hostility, become an equally devoted servant and follower of his real master.

OUR GREAT HOPE WITH THE PEOPLE.

Possibly here is our great hope in dealing with the Filipino masses. When they are taught to believe and are actually convinced that the Americans are in fact and in intention their friends and benefactors, they will become even more faithful supporters of our Government than they have

been of their own. It may take some time to accomplish this, because all of their education and experience heretofore has been against their having confidence in foreigners. When we expect to overcome in a few months the influences and traditions of three centuries, we must be charitable if the war is not ended at once and the "friendlies" sometimes turn out to be foes. The change must surely come in the order of events and bring with it peace, order, and contentment equal to that which Britain has established so successfully, even following war, in Burmah and the Malay Protected States, and the Dutch so well in Java.

EFFECT OF QUELLING REVOLT.

The lesson is severe, the cost dear, and the situation full of trials, but if we support the Government in its intention to put down the rebellion and do not hamper the commanding officers of our army and navy in their efforts, we will not only end the conflict sooner, but, by bringing the people to their senses and showing them that they have been mistaken in their judgment of us and misled by ambitious leaders, do them directly the greatest good and make them faithful and lasting supporters of American jurisdiction. It is remarkable that the tribes of similar races which England has thoroughly punished for revolt and insurrection have become her most faithful subjects, while those only partially subdued have repeatedly risen to give her trouble.

It was good policy to avoid war as long as possible. Many of us opposed it with great earnestness of argument, knowing the effect on the Filipino or Malay nature, and I went so far in public statement to deprecate a conflict before the outbreak that I am now openly accused of inconsistency in urging that the war be vigorously prosecuted to an end. But the same knowledge of Asiatic character that impelled me to oppose fighting, if possible to reach an understanding without it, now inspires me in my desire to see it carried through to early and complete success.

If individual paragraphs of my addresses delivered in the Far East, London, and later in New York and Chicago be quoted without reference to the remainder of the context or the time of delivery, as has been done by some of my critics, my observations on Aguinaldo, the natives, and our policy may seem slightly at variance; but a consideration of all I said will likewise prove that I have not been inconsistent.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

In this connection I will quote what one of the ablest colonial servants of Great Britain, who has

had long experience with the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, said to me recently in London: "It would have been a great blessing to have established government without war; but it will be a greater blessing, now that you have war, to destroy quickly and effectively every vestige of insurrection. The first situation might never have been followed by general rebellion during American control of the islands, but the last situation once ended will remove forever all probability of further organized and active revolt."

STUDYING THE SITUATION IN WAR-TIME.

My second trip to the Philippines was made in May, 1898. After surrendering my post of duty at Bangkok, Siam, I went direct to Manila after a brief stay in Hong Kong. By courtesy of Admiral Dewey I made my headquarters on the ships of his squadron from then until the fall of Manila in August. During this period much of my time was employed in newspaper correspondence—a class of work that gave me excellent facilities and reasons for spending as much time on shore as possible, first with the insurgent leaders and forces in and about Cavite, Bakor, and Imus and later with our army and its operations before Manila. After the fall of Manila I devoted my energies and time for several months to studying carefully different phases of the questions involved in our occupation of the islands, and took advantage of every opportunity to familiarize myself with the natives and their government and the army headed by Aguinaldo, as well as to make occasional trips into the neighboring interior. When there was a lull in affairs in December I made another and final visit to China and Japan to get in touch with the latest political and commercial developments before returning home. As I was about to sail for America the fighting began. This took me to Manila again and detained me there until the middle of March of this year, when I came home by the way of Europe and finally reported at Washington for the first time after a continued absence in Asia, and mostly among Asiatics similar to the Filipinos, of over five years. Space is given here and elsewhere to my personal movements in the Philippines and to my experiences in other Asiatic lands in order that the readers of this article may be able to judge for themselves the value of my observations.

IMPARTIAL STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The best way to ascertain the truth regarding any subject where there is a division of opinion is to hear both sides; but before I proceed with this part of my story I would ask that none of it

be quoted as my absolute opinion without reference to my reasons for including it in this record. We as a nation are big and strong enough to hear all sides of any issue, and the fairest advocate of any cause is he who can faithfully state the argument of his opponent without prejudice. The position I have taken as to our duty and responsibilities in the Philippines has been outlined with sufficient clearness to permit me to speak in frank terms of Aguinaldo and his followers without being misunderstood or being classed as his confessor or apologist. One question has been asked of me so many times since my return to America and is so often discussed throughout the country that I shall endeavor to answer it with faithful adherence to facts. It is this: How can the refusal of Aguinaldo to accept our authority and his declaration and continuance of war on us be explained when he and his followers should know that it is for the best interests of himself and his people to acquiesce peacefully in our sovereignty? In other words, What are the influences and events that have developed the strength of the present insurrectionary movement?

AGUINALDO'S DEPARTURE FROM HONG KONG.

Without going into the history of the last revolution in the Philippines, which ended in Aguinaldo and thirty of his associates leaving Manila, I will take up the narrative of his connection with us after I first saw him. About the time I arrived in Hong Kong Aguinaldo came up from Singapore, where he had already discussed the feasibility of his returning to the Philippines with Consul-General Pratt. I will not engage in a discussion of their conferences, because my knowledge thereof is limited to hearsay. In Hong Kong I was introduced to Aguinaldo and most of his advisers by Consul-General Wildman. When the Filipino leader and these lieutenants were taken on board the *McCulloch* in Hong Kong harbor about the middle of May, 1898, I went out in the steam launch that conveyed them to the ship, along with the consul-general and Lieutenant Caldwell, of Admiral Dewey's staff, and heard Aguinaldo make a final statement of his intentions just before embarking for the Philippines.

While I cannot quote his exact language, I remember that with his usual reserved manner he said that it was his intention to proceed to Cavite and, after reporting to Admiral Dewey, go on shore and organize without delay a provisional government and an army with which to join us in making war on the Spaniards and thus secure freedom for his people from Spanish rule. He expressed admiration and love for America and Americans, commended their successes in the

war with Spain, and declared that he and his people wished to be our allies. At the moment, in line with general opinion in America and elsewhere, he probably believed that it was not the intention of the United States to hold the islands in actual sovereignty; but I know that he was never given by Admiral Dewey any assurances whatever of independence then or later, nor ever treated by him as an ally in the accepted sense of the term.

After his arrival at Cavite he organized with wonderful rapidity a provisional government, and in a short time had an army which was capturing Spanish outposts with the frequency of trained regulars. Within thirty days after his arrival he had taken over 2,000 Spanish prisoners and had practically gained control of all the country of Luzon outside of Manila, leaving that city to our mercy. During the latter part of May and all of June before the arrival of our troops his relations with our forces were most agreeable. There seemed to be no friction. There was perfect understanding between Admiral Dewey and himself, although the former was careful to avoid formal recognition. No matter what estimate may be made of Aguinaldo's personal character, there is no reason why truthful credit should not be given for what he actually did. Coming to Manila at nearly the same time, I witnessed the beginning as well as the development of his authority. Such able newspaper men as Mr. Stickney, Mr. Harden, Mr. McCutcheon, and Mr. Egan, who also saw what happened then, will confirm my simple statement of facts, as will also Consul Williams.

PEOPLE EXPECTED INDEPENDENCE.

The impression went abroad among the masses of people that Aguinaldo had arrived to establish an independent government and that the Americans would assist him. The actual working of his government under the guns of our ships was sufficient evidence to them of our approval. From one end of Luzon to the other spread the report that Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, the exiled leader of the former revolution, had returned to his home under the protection of the ships of a nation called America, which had gone to war with Spain and would give them freedom and independence at once. These influences had a tremendous effect. Before Aguinaldo had been in Cavite a month he not only had more soldiers than he could arm, but contributions of large sums of money, with unlimited amounts of rice and other raw food supplies brought in by the people for the support of his army.

From this time on up to February 4, 1899, the people from north to south in the island of Luzon,

as well as those in the coast ports of the Visayan group, were educated to believe that they were to have absolute independence. The evidences to the contrary in the meantime became known only to Aguinaldo, his leaders, and certain portions of his army, and were not made known to the people. Here Aguinaldo may have first allowed his personal ambition to outweigh the good of his followers and the masses of population.

Newspapers were started with the special purpose of advancing Filipino interests, and nothing was published in them which suggested other than absolute independence. When the natives, who did not quite understand why we remained so long in the islands, asked their leaders for an explanation, they were informed that we were making preparations to depart and that it was only a question of time when they would be in full sway in Manila and elsewhere.

THE MALOLOS GOVERNMENT.

The government which was organized by Aguinaldo at Cavite and continued first at Bakor and later at Malolos developed into a much more elaborate affair than its most ardent supporters had originally expected. By the middle of October, 1898, he had assembled at Malolos a congress of 100 men who would compare in behavior, manner, dress, and education with the average men of the better classes of other Asiatic nations, possibly including the Japanese. These men, whose sessions I repeatedly attended, conducted themselves with great decorum and showed a knowledge of debate and parliamentary law that would not compare unfavorably with the Japanese Parliament. The executive portion of the government was made up of a ministry of bright men who seemed to understand their respective positions. Each general division was subdivided with reference to practical work. There was a large force of under-secretaries and clerks, who appeared to be kept very busy with routine labor.

A WELL-ORGANIZED ARMY.

The army, however, of Aguinaldo was the marvel of his achievements. He had over 20 regiments of comparatively well-organized, well-drilled, and well-dressed soldiers, carrying modern rifles and ammunition. I saw many of these regiments executing not only regimental, but battalion and company drill with a precision that astonished me. Certainly as far as dress was concerned the comparison with the uniform of our soldiers was favorable to the Filipinos. They were officered largely, except in the higher positions, with young men who were ambitious to win honors and were not merely show fighters. The people in all the different towns took great

pride in this army. Nearly every family had a father, son, or cousin in it. Wherever they went they roused enthusiasm for the Filipino cause. The impression made upon the inhabitants of the interior by such displays can be readily appreciated. Aguinaldo and his principal lieutenants also made frequent visits to the principal towns and were received with the same earnestness that we show in greeting a successful President.

Along with the army there was a Red Cross association, at the head of which were Aguinaldo's mother and wife. There were quartermaster and commissariat departments which were well equipped, in view of the lack of experience of the men in charge. The American who thinks for a moment that we were or have been fighting a disorganized force labors under great error. It would be difficult to imagine the army of any European country being in better shape to fight us than that of Aguinaldo at the time of the outbreak on February 4, with the conditions of climate and country favoring them.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

When Manila was occupied on August 13 and Aguinaldo was not allowed to share the honors of occupation and he was asked to withdraw his forces from the neighborhood of Manila, he advanced the very logical argument that, according to General Merritt's remarkable agreement with General Jaudenes, it was possible that the American forces might withdraw from Manila and leave the Spaniards in possession. And hence he wished to be in a strong position in or about Manila to fight the Spaniards if necessary. This situation gave Aguinaldo a unique strength of argument in his discussions with the American leaders, of which he took full advantage.

When he would say that he could not withdraw far from Manila because the Americans did not themselves know then whether they would remain in possession of the islands, it was impossible for his statement to be refuted. In fact, from a logical standpoint his conclusion was altogether wise, for if we had withdrawn and left the Spaniards in control of Manila, they could have held out until the arrival of reinforcements and prepared themselves to reconquer the islands. Aguinaldo realized this better than any one else, and he did not propose, if he could help it, to be in a position where he could not strike the Spaniards hard and quickly if we withdrew. Possibly and reasonably this explains the fact that he maintained his forces in such strength in the vicinity of Manila for a long time afterward. There were continued negotiations until finally he accepted the ultimatum of General Otis and

retired to a position outside of the city and beyond the line of block-houses, where he remained until the outbreak in February.

HARMFUL INFLUENCE OF THE TREATY DELAY.

This leads up to the all-important point of the ratification of the treaty. Here I believe we have the main influence that caused the Filipinos to hold out with such strength and persistency. The failure to ratify the treaty not only gave them time to get their army and government in splendid shape and therefore inspire the people throughout the islands with the idea that they were entirely capable of governing themselves without even our protection, but led them to believe that there was even a strong possibility that they might be compelled to fight Spain again or some other country in their efforts to secure their independence.

EFFECT OF RATIFICATION.

In the informal negotiations between General Otis and Aguinaldo and in the correspondence that passed between them the latter took a distinct advantage of the technical point that the United States did not have sovereignty over the islands. Moreover, when discussing the situation with Americans who visited Malolos, Aguinaldo and his cabinet ministers would continually state that they had to keep their army up to full standard in order to be prepared for any eventuality. If the treaty had been ratified immediately after the Senate met in December, Admiral Dewey and General Otis would have been not only supported by a moral and technical strength of position which the Filipinos could not assail, but they would have had the main part of the dry season ahead of them and fully two months favorable to campaigning. If fighting had followed an early ratification, it probably would have been quickly ended and good government would be now established throughout the islands. If no fighting had followed, which is more probable, viewing all conditions in a comparative light, we would be now congratulating ourselves upon our quick and successful solution of the problems of the Philippines.

I do not wish to appear, in considering this point, as being too optimistic, but when I look back to those trying days at Manila I remember that our leading naval and military officers continually said that every day of delay in treaty ratification meant an incalculable increase of strength in the Filipino ranks.

ANTI-AMERICAN EDUCATION.

It is not generally appreciated in America what a work of education favorable to the Filipinos and against Americans was going on in

the country between August 13, 1898, and February 4, 1899. During those six months nearly every man, woman, and child outside of Manila had the opportunity of reading or listening to printed and verbal stories, the special object of which was to teach the masses that the Americans were the worst people on earth, in comparison with whom the Spaniards were saints. These stories described our relations with the Indians in America, magnifying every incident to its fullest degree. Lynchings in the South were portrayed as being the common every-day method of punishing a man, and the Filipinos were taught to believe that as soon as we took possession of the islands we would make them slaves.

Thousands of little pamphlets and circulars were distributed through those sections from which the major portion of Aguinaldo's army was recruited, and each line of their vivid descriptions was read, reread, and discussed in every group of men or women. In this connection it must be remembered that the majority of the Filipino adults who reside in the great populous sections to the north and south of Manila can read and write, and that, according to the statement of reliable members of Aguinaldo's staff, fully 70 per cent. of the men in the ranks of the Filipino army could likewise read and write. The wide-reaching effect of this kind of literature can be better appreciated when it is remembered that up to the time of the battle of May 1 the knowledge that was taught in the Filipino schools did not include, to any appreciable extent, America and the American people. Aware of what they had suffered at the hands of the Spaniards, the Filipinos were prepared to believe almost anything about us, especially because we remained in the islands when they had been taught to believe by their leaders that we were going away.

These defamatory papers were circulated through three influences: first, that of civil servants of the Spanish Government who lost their positions by American occupation and of Spaniards whose antipathy to us would inspire such action; second, that of a certain element of the Filipino leaders who wished to mislead the people into ardent support of their opposition to American control; and, third, that of agencies in Hong Kong, Madrid, and other places which were in close touch with the Filipino cause and movement. At the same time with the spreading of these false reports, the native Filipino press was indulging in the most exaggerated statements about the advantages and possibilities of absolute independence of government, together with the same class of misrepresentations of America's intentions, even going so far as to say that the European powers were ready to make us with-

draw from the islands and in turn recognize the Filipino republic.

THE DISCORDANT NOTES AT HOME.

Following up all these unhappy influences, to which our army and navy had to quietly submit without turning a finger, there came the blow from behind that did more harm than all of these local influences combined—the agitation in America in behalf of the Filipinos and in opposition to the policy of our Government and of the army and navy as advised by such tried men as Admiral Dewey and General Otis. It is remarkable how quickly the idea spread, not only through the Filipino army, but among the people in the distant interior, that the United States was wavering in its policy, and that it was probable that if they held out long enough and persisted in their position we would withdraw our army and give them back the islands.

Every discordant note that was struck in America was telegraphed or written either to Hong Kong or Manila and found its way by first opportunity to the camps of the Filipino army and to the columns of the native press. Not satisfied, however, with the circulation given by the newspapers, what was being said and done in America was printed in circular and pamphlet form and sent among the people to encourage them. If the senior Senator of Massachusetts, could have witnessed the expression of satisfaction depicted on the face of every Filipino soldier when he read the sentiments expressed by that distinguished man in the halls of Congress, and then have seen the look of pain upon the face of every American soldier when he realized that a United States Senator was inspiring the enemy opposite him, I am of the humble opinion that he would have experienced some feelings of regret at the direct effect of his argument. There is no question that the belief was prevalent among the Filipinos at the time the fighting began on February 4 that if they held out a sufficient length of time the Americans would give them what they asked. It is not my intention to cast any reflections upon the honesty and good faith of the men who have opposed our policy in the Philippines, and I do not believe that any of them have been actuated by other than the most patriotic motives, unless, possibly, the natural tendency to make political capital out of the troubles of those in power has inspired some of the criticism or opposition.

I heard not only Admiral Dewey and Major-General Otis, but Generals MacArthur, Anderson, Hale, Lawton, Brigadier-General Otis, and Colonels Smith and Summers use terms as strong as I have on this unhappy feature of the war.

MORAL AND POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In this article, as in most discussions of the subject, I am avoiding elaborate consideration of the great point of moral and political responsibility in assuming sovereignty over the islands, because that is a subject which can be discussed by every man with equal force whether he has been in the islands or not. Conclusions on this point are largely guided by individual interpretation of the conditions which have developed from the war with Spain. As indicated at the beginning of this paper, I am confining my observations solely to my personal experience.

When we look back over the year that has passed since Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay, there are possibly many steps taken that might have been directed along different lines if we had had the knowledge that we now have. But viewing the development of events and the natural train of incidents in a fair light, it is very difficult to point out how the present conflict could have been avoided. On the one hand, Aguinaldo's ambition to become the head of a native republic and the determination of his people to follow him is a development such as might have happened in any country under similar conditions. He may be adventurous, but he took advantage of the opportunities which were before him, and in the ways which I have already indicated he has, until recently, been able to keep most of the people in the immediate vicinity of the ports and of the towns of the large valleys in touch with him. On the other hand, the commanders of the American military and naval forces have conducted their respective campaigns and negotiations along lines consistent with the privileges and rights granted them by the Congress and people of the United States.

INSURRECTION NOT ENTIRELY REPRESENTATIVE.

While the insurrection has been supported by a considerable army, and a large proportion of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Manila, as already pointed out, were for a long time in sympathy with the revolt, yet, viewing the islands as a whole, this movement is not thoroughly representative. The hill tribes of Luzon and the great majority of the people living in the sections far distant from Manila toward the northern and southern ends of the island have been leading a quiet, peaceful life. In the central and populous Visayan group of islands the native population has not been against us. The opposition there to our rule has been confined to the Tagal garrisons that have come down from Luzon. In the Sulu group and in Mindanao, if we have no special desire or purpose to exploit immediately the interiors of these lands, there is no reason

why we should have a conflict on our hands with their native population. The head and front of the revolt is, of course, the Tagalocs, who are supported by natives of the country between Manila and Dagupan and also to the south who are nominally of other tribes, but practically and physically the same as the Tagalocs. The insurgent army is made up of a class of men who are not suited from the lives they have led to hill or mountain work. They are chiefly recruited from Manila and the principal towns to the north and south. Most of them have been brought up to comparatively lazy lives and to have all they wanted to eat. The population, moreover, which is most affected by this war is not the hill element, but that which makes up the great farming and trading portion.

CAMPAIGN IN THE RAINY SEASON.

These considerations are very important in view of the effect of the present rainy season on the combatants. From the conditions now existing, it would seem that the Filipino army and people are going to suffer far more than even the Americans. Many of their chief sources of supply are in our hands; their important markets are cut off from them or likewise in our hands; we have captured many of their stores and accumulated supplies; and now we are in a position to watch the coast so as to prevent them from getting further arms and ammunition. It would seem to me, therefore, entirely rational that the present warfare in the Philippines should be over by the end of the next dry season; which begins in November. With the strengthening of General Otis' force as now planned by the Government and with the vigorous prosecution of the campaign during the rainy season, the insurgents will be so demoralized when the dry season arrives that a few sweeping, decisive movements of flying columns into the interior should effectually destroy all vestiges of the revolt. While it is difficult to campaign in the Philippines at any time, it is possible in the dry season for troops to go anywhere and everywhere and be followed by the commissariat. There is jungle and there are swamps to meet, but they are not impassable after the rains are over. If such brilliant campaigns can be waged as are now going on with the rains prevailing, there is no reason why, when they are over, the war should not be quickly ended.

PHILIPPINE RESOURCES AND CLIMATE.

In this discussion I have made no particular reference to the resources of the Philippine Islands. As, naturally, my opinion from extended travel and study in the islands might be

desired by some of the readers of the REVIEW, I would simply refer to this phase of the subject in a brief statement. I believe that no section of the great continent of Asia or any other portion of the world of similar area still undeveloped offers such wide opportunities for the investment of capital in various enterprises, the construction of railroads, the improvement of agricultural conditions, the development of latent mineral deposits, including coal, iron, and gold, and the extension of legitimate commerce and trade. After traveling from one end to the other of Nippon, the principal island of Japan, and comparing what I saw of its resources and conformation of land with what I have seen of the island of Luzon, I can say that in every respect, aside from mere area and population, the comparison is in favor of Luzon.

Judging again from comparative data, after looking at what has been done by the Dutch in Java, by the British in Burmah and the Malay Peninsula, and even by the French in Indo-China, the United States should develop a foreign trade in the Philippine Islands within the next fifteen years of over \$100,000,000. As to the climate, it can be honestly said that it is no worse than that of any other tropical land, and in some respects is much more salubrious; but it must be remembered that the great features which have made the Philippines so rich and resourceful, and hence possibly valuable to us, are their tropical climate and location. Otherwise they would probably be barren and useless or already developed to the same degree as Japan. From long residence in the tropics I am convinced that men can keep as well there as in temperate climates, provided only they take that care of themselves which conditions demand.

TRIBUTE TO ARMY RANK AND FILE.

Before concluding this article I want to take advantage of this opportunity to pay a deserved tribute to the splendid courage and perseverance shown by the rank and file of our army, regular and volunteer, during the entire campaign and through its most trying conditions. To make a long story short, officers and men could not have fought more valiantly and earnestly. From the start of the fighting until the present there has been a devotion to duty which has even surprised the men themselves. Considering that the war has been carried on in the tropics 10,000 miles away, it would have been excusable if there had been considerable complaint and rankling among a large proportion of the men. Although when not fighting they have argued and discussed in all its phases our occupation of the Philippines, the moment the order for advance against the enemy has

been given there has not been a laggard or coward. At the same time that certain men in America were spreading reports that the Oregon, California, and Minnesota regiments were disgruntled and anxious to come home, those same regiments were doing some of the most magnificent fighting of the whole war. Moreover, when the news reached the hospitals that there was fighting out at the front, scores of men in every regiment who were there confined by strict doctors' orders arose from their beds and insisted on going to the firing line. Some day, when the true history of this Philippine campaign is written, the greatest difficulty of the historian will be to pick out individual heroes. There was no lack of heroism in any regiment or company. If I am accused by any one of painting the quality of our soldiers in too glowing colors, I would ask them if they have gone through all the experiences of campaigning in the tropics. I saw our soldiers and was with them. In the many rough knocks that they get a word of appreciation like this is not only deserved, but truthful.

A FEW FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Lest what I have plainly stated in regard to the development of the Filipino government, the organization of their army, and the general movement of certain sections of the Filipino people against us may be used to draw the conclusion that we have not sufficient reason for our presence in the islands and the adoption of a vigorous policy in establishing sovereignty and prosecuting the war, it must be remembered that, first, the Government of the United States has never in any shape or form recognized the independence or right to act independently of the Filipinos; second, Aguinaldo was distinctly told, both by Admiral Dewey and by General Otis, that the United States could take no steps which would in any way conflict with its position as the Government which had occupied the Philippines as a result of war and which was, therefore, responsible for both the external and internal affairs of the islands; third, legitimate efforts were made by General Otis, through a commission consisting of General Hughes, Colonel Smith, and Colonel Crowder, to reach an understanding with the Filipino leaders long before the outbreak of February 4, but were unavailable; fourth, during the most unfortunate and extended period of friction, while we were waiting for the ratification of the treaty, the Filipino soldiers were undoubtedly more irritating in their methods than were our men, and were even actuated by the idea that our soldiers were cowards, or at least not different from the Spanish soldiers; fifth, an honest effort was all the

time made by both General Otis and Admiral Dewey to prevent a conflict, and every one who was at Manila at the time knows that the fight on the night of February 4 was not planned or provoked by our leaders and men, although the first shot was fired by a Nebraska sentry at a Filipino who would not stop when he called "Halt!"

It is possible that fighting might have been prevented, and I believe that our military and naval commanders honestly wished to avoid it. Their efforts failed, fighting began, and now we cannot possibly turn back without shirking our moral responsibility, not only to all the world, but to ourselves and to the natives. Let us hope that the able members of the Philippine commission, President Schurman, Colonel Denby, and Professor Worcester, working in coöperation with General Otis and following the advice which Admiral Dewey must have given them before he left, will be so able to master the situation that when the war is once over they will be in a position to map out a policy and government which will prove that we have successfully met our responsibility.

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

If I were asked what was my direct impression as to the results of our campaign so far, I could faithfully answer that, considering the shortness of time during which we have been operating, the character of the country over which we have had to fight, and the strength and organization of the enemy, which they had perfected through long months of waiting, it has been a thoroughly successful one. People in America, not understanding the conditions, expect too much. When we think that we made practically no campaign outside of Manila until the middle of March, that we have penetrated into the very heart of the enemy's country with a record of continuous successful engagements during the hottest and worst months of the year, it is more fitting that we should congratulate our forces on their splendid record. In view of all conditions, we cannot fairly expect that the end of the conflict should come before the next dry season. Let us be reasonably patient, keeping in mind the work that already has been done, and give our commanders and soldiers that support and confidence which they desire and need. General Otis should be provided with all the soldiers he requires, and the people of the United States should stand by the Government in asking for volunteers if they are needed; but unless unforeseen developments follow, it is probable that General Otis will be able to carry the war to a conclusion with his present regiments recruited to their full limit.

GOVERNMENT THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The government of the Philippine Islands is the great problem which now faces us. If the chief danger of the situation were to be pointed out, I would not say that it would be in the framing of a fair and practical system of administering law and order, but in possibly providing a great field for political appointments. As long as military government lasts this danger is avoided. As soon as we pass from the military to the civil order we will be confronted with the gravest difficulty. If Congress, in determining the laws by which the islands are to be permanently governed, places the principal positions, administrative, judicial, and clerical, in a permanent service where merit, experience, and continuation in the work determine a man's promotion and advancement, the solution of the problem of good government will be soon attained. In the matter of native participation I am a believer that they are capable of a much larger degree of responsibility than that for which they are commonly given credit. When I consider how well, in view of all conditions, the Siamese are governing their little country and are really making decided progress, and when again I see how prosperous the Malay Protected States are, judging from my own personal study of these countries, I do not see any reason why a large proportion of the responsible positions should not be held by the leading Filipinos.

There are a group of capable, educated men, at the head of whom is Arrelano, who can compare very favorably with a similar group of governing men not only in Siam and in the Malay States, but even in Japan. Associated with Aguinaldo also are a number of men who, never favoring a war policy in dealing with the United States, but following him rather than desert the Filipino cause, will be eventually faithful servants of our Government. The fact that a large number of the Filipinos have fought against us does not mean that they may not possess some qualities of self-government, well guided. This fighting may have rather proved that they have an executive capacity, a power of organization, and a persistency of effort for which otherwise we would probably never have given them credit. We must remember also the actual government that existed at Malolos. While in many respects the Filipino management of their affairs reminded one of a child with a new toy, yet every observer, military, naval, or civilian, who went to Malolos or who in the earlier days saw the development of government at Cavite and Bakor, was impressed with the apparent order, system, and formality with which everything was done. These are qualities that count in organizing government.

There were at the same time numerous tendencies to display, superficial consideration, and insincerity of action that showed the necessity of a steady hand in order to get at the true essence of government.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER.

There is no doubt but what in all the negotiations before the outbreak our military representatives were extremely hampered by the rather exalted position taken by the Filipino leaders with whom they had to confer, and that the latter indulged in demands and arguments that were not consistent with what they had a right to expect under the circumstances. With the negotiations which must follow unconditional surrender, it is probable that these same leaders will be found as tractable as they were once unreasoning. This reference to unconditional surrender, however, leads me to make one observation which may in a measure explain the refusal of Aguinaldo and many of his chief officers to yield. They remember the experiences of the past with Spain. The memories of Filipino leaders who were shot or exiled for life after being promised full freedom and liberty in the event of surrender are still fresh. It would not be in the least remarkable if this were the main-

spring of Aguinaldo's holding out in the face of all the recent reverses. Knowing that he is the central figure of the war on the Filipino side, he probably fears that surrender on his part will mean not only the end of all glory and influence for him, but possibly death. On this basis he may argue that it is better to fight on until he is killed in battle. Using still his great personal influence, he may be able, therefore, to prolong the conflict until he himself is captured or shot.

In a discussion of this kind it is impossible to give fair and complete consideration of all the points that come rushing into the thoughts of one who has been a personal student of the operations described and who wishes to give an accurate account and impression. There are many phases of the relations of the Americans and Filipinos which, if carefully explained, would throw much new light on the history of our political and military experience in the islands. I hope that what I have been able to include in this article may assist in the general effort to get at the truth of the situation. As suggested in the opening paragraphs of this discussion, I do not claim infallibility, but I know that I have faithfully striven to put into accurate terms what it was my experience to see and learn in our new possessions.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY RAMON REYES LALA.

IT may almost be said that wherever the United States plants its foot gold appears. On a spring morning some fifty years ago a Mormon miner came riding in wild excitement into San Francisco, waving his hat over his head with one hand and holding up a bottle of yellow dust with the other, while he cried in stentorian tones: "Gold! gold! Gold on the American River!"

It was the first trumpet-call to that famous find which within a few months set the world drifting toward the Californian shores in quest of the "yellow evil." For some three centuries Spain had held the soil, and its golden treasure lay hidden and undreamed of; but no sooner had the United States gained the land than gold seemed almost to sprout up under every bush.

Something similar took place in Alaska, which was barely purchased from Russia when gold was found, and the working of the Douglas Mine began. But the great Alaskan find waited till a later date, and it was not until two years ago

that the treasure-chest of the Klondike was opened and the drift of gold-hunters fairly set in toward that land of ice, whose wealth lies hidden along a hundred streams, locked in by fetters of frost.

The great republic has now fallen heir to a third new domain, that of the Philippine Islands, and it may be that there the same story will be repeated and a golden treasure rise under the stamping of the Yankee foot, which seems to have something of the same effect as the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. For gold has long been known in the Philippines, and vast deposits of it may await the hand of the conqueror, as they did in California and Alaska. As I am somewhat familiar with the story of gold in my native land—a story unknown to the American people at large—I propose to give a brief statement of it here. I have no fear of starting a "rush" toward those tropic shores, for as yet the mining has been in Spanish and Malay

hands, and American enterprise is needed to uncover the "mother veins," with their possible millions of hidden treasure.

The gold of the Philippines was not discovered by the Spaniards. It was known long before they came. When the conquerors landed on those rich isles it was as if they had found another Peru, though the stories they told of the wealth of the natives, the weight and beauty of their bracelets, necklets, and anklets of pure gold, are a little too extravagant for us to accept in their full dimensions. Yet no doubt they found the yellow metal in abundance, and enriched themselves with the natives' hoards in something of the same fashion they had practiced in Mexico and Peru. We know that the galleons that yearly sailed from Manila with the island wealth bore their share of the precious dust, some of which reached Spain in safety, but more fell a prey to the winds and waves or dropped into the hands of Sir Francis Drake and his fellow-rovers, who haunted those seas in search of the Spanish treasure-ships. One of these rovers, we are told, came swaggering into London port in rich array of damask sails and silken cordage, won from the spoils of some hapless galleon.

It must not, however, be supposed that the galleons were deeply freighted with gold. This precious metal formed but a minor part of what they bore, for the native methods of mining were by no means of an exhaustive character, and most of the elusive dust escaped from their unskillful fingers. I propose to tell something of their methods of mining, which are of the crudest and most primitive kind and have gone on so for centuries with little aid from Spanish mining science.

Up to the present time most of the gold has been found in the easily accessible districts near the coasts, though the natives of the interior of Luzon, a region but little explored, traffic in the precious metal, which they evidently obtain from some of the inland streams. As yet placer deposits are the chief source of the metal, which has been worn by the rains from the mountain ranges and borne down by rivulets and creeks to their lower channels. In certain regions there is not a stream, large or small, whose sands do not show the yellow trace of gold, while now and then natives of the interior offer heavy nuggets for sale. The gold thus buried in the river sands and gravels undoubtedly had its source in the mountain ranges, whose quartz veins await the hand and eye of the cunning miner. They may be rich; they may be poor: only scientific study and exploration can tell.

The principal gold-yielding region of Luzon

is the district of Mambulao. The metal has been found also in Mindanao, Mindoro, Panay, Cebu, and the smaller islands of Samar, Catanduanes, Sibuyan, Bohol, and Panaon. One of the larger islands, Mindoro, gains its name from its gold deposits, it signifying *mina de ora* (gold mine). The natives speak of places in its interior which are rich in gold. The same is the case with the interior of the large island of Mindanao, where gold is so plentiful that the natives carry it about in bags for use in their ordinary buying and selling. Here are the Misamis placers, the richest in the archipelago, their yield to the native miners being about 150 ounces a month. Rich quartz veins are said to be known in this island, and there is one such vein in the small island of Panaon, lying north of Mindanao; but hitherto gold has been mined principally in placer beds, and these not very rich as compared with those of California. Personally I know little about these gold gravels, as I have seen only some of their results. They are so widely distributed and are worked in so desultory a manner that their actual richness is largely a matter of guesswork. As regards the mother veins, I have made no search for them, and I am quite sure that the Spaniards have not troubled themselves in this direction. They rest in virgin wealth, waiting in their pristine state the coming of the American mining prospector. They will have to be deeply hidden indeed if they escape his penetrating eyes.

In truth, at present only the edges of the gold districts have, as a rule, been worked. The absence of roads has proved an obstacle to the exploration of the interior insuperable to the easy-going Spaniard. The natives make their way through the dense forests, cutting a path as they go; but these are tracks suited only to the naked foot of the savage forester. Mining outfits and machinery require roads of a different kind. Bridges will need to be built, highways constructed, and railroads laid before these islands can be properly exploited, and all this means time, capital, energy, and enterprise. So doubtless for a number of years to come the gold must await its master.

Shall I say something now about how the native mining is done? The Filipino uses two tools only—a wooden bowl and a washing-board. These are of great antiquity and form part of the household furniture of every dwelling in the mining districts. In gold-getting they are rude and wasteful in the highest degree. All the float gold is lost, and only rich deposits can be worked with any profit. The process of amalgamation, indispensable in American mining, is quite unknown in the Philippines. Only that

the streams are often rich in gold, such mining as this would yield no returns. But so abundant is the precious metal in some localities that after heavy rains grains of it may be picked up in village streets.

I do not wish to convey the idea that the natives are quite ignorant of the process of quartz mining. They do work some of the richer veins in a crude fashion, breaking the rocks with hammers or grinding them under heavy stone rollers turned by buffaloes. The crushed rock is then washed in their usual primitive manner. They lack explosives, and no blasting is done. They possess no quicksilver and know nothing of the art of amalgamation. The idea of pumping out the shafts has not penetrated their minds, and the water is bailed out with small buckets made of palm leaf and holding about two gallons. These are passed by lines of workmen from hand to hand. This, the time-honored method, is quite satisfactory to them, though it would be intolerably tedious to a miner of Anglo-Saxon blood. And even this crude method of working is not pursued with systematic diligence. The Filipino has no fancy for steady labor. He works in the mines in the intervals of his labor in the fields when he happens to need a few dollars to gamble away in the cock-pit. As for laying up treasure for the future, the idea is unknown to him. There lies the gold; there it has always been and always will be. Why need he trouble himself to gather more than the hour calls for? He can always turn his hands to it when other resources fail. Yet even with this indolent and wasteful way of working, thousands of ounces of the precious metal have been gained.

There are records of somewhat more energetic mining operations. In one province the natives cut a basin in the top of a mountain and conducted water to it through palm-leaf channels. As they dug, the gold-bearing quartz showed itself in strata and was taken out for further manipulation. In another locality are the traces of a hillock that in the past was cut down to sea-level. Its yield must have been rich, for the natives will not work long without reward. The cutting of deep shafts, with no show of gold in the process, would never be done by them. In the province of Mambulao, Luzon, is an abandoned mine which the records say formerly yielded gold to the value of 1,000 ounces a week. The name of the province means in the Bicol dialect "the place of gold."

The Chinese, who have carried their industry and trading enterprise into the Philippines, have managed to handle much of the gold of Luzon, penetrating all parts of the island and exchanging

their wares for gold, which is sent to China in ways known to themselves alone. Paracale, a prosperous village near Mambulao and famous for its gold washings and for the abandoned mine mentioned, gives its name to a peculiar form of the metal. "Paracale gold" is well known in Manila for its shape—that of a shell, it being melted in shells. Each of these small shells bears the mark of the Chinese testing auger, showing through whose hands it has passed. This gold is rarely of more than sixteen carats purity.

The mining operations I have so far referred to are those of the natives. The Spaniards have taken some part in the work, though with great lack of enterprise and engineering ability. During the past twenty-five years they have spent in mining operations nearly \$1,500,000, with very unsatisfactory returns. This has been largely due to the lack of roads, the mines being situated in nearly inaccessible regions; also to the difficulty in getting the half-civilized nomads of these remote provinces to work. In 1894 a British mining company, the Philippines Mineral Syndicate, was formed and went to work to exploit the mineral resources of the islands, with some hopeful results. The prospecting by this company in the alluvial deposits of Luzon gave indications of their being rich and extensive. When American enterprise and capital take hold of the task and scientific methods of mining are introduced, it is not inconceivable that a new Eldorado may be found in these outlying possessions of the great United States.

Though gold is my chosen theme, it may be of interest to say something of the other minerals of the Philippines. Silver has been found in several of the islands and platinum in Mindanao. Mercury is believed to exist in Panay and Leyte. Copper is widely distributed and is possibly abundant, though yet but little developed. It was worked in the mountains of Luzon long before the coming of the Spaniards.

The natives soften the rock by wood fires and then excavate it and extract the ore. Their furnaces are holes lined with clay, and bamboo blowers supply the draught to their fires. The uncivilized Igorrote natives have long worked the ores of Lepanto, making their domestic vessels from the metal obtained.

Lead occurs in several islands, and iron of excellent quality is plentiful in Luzon and elsewhere, though it has never been diligently worked. There was more activity in iron-mining a century ago than at present. True coal has not been found, but lignite of excellent quality occurs in large beds, some of them from ten to twenty feet thick.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

GENERAL FUNSTON, OUR LATEST HERO.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan* Mr. Charles S. Gleed gives an interesting sketch of Colonel, now General, Frederick Funston, the dashing leader of Calumpit and Malolos. Mr. Gleed has the advantage of knowing the fearless little general, and writes this sketch to let the admiring countrymen of General Funston know what else there is of this heroic figure besides his blazing courage in the field of battle. Funston is an Ohio man, born at New Carlisle on November 9, 1865, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, being one of that hard-bitten race of workers and fighters which moved from Kentucky and Virginia to the middle West before the middle of this century. General Funston's father, the Hon. Edward H. Funston, had a fine war record, and removed from Ohio to Allen County, Kan., in 1867. He served four terms in the State Legislature of Kansas, is a giant physically, and is known as a man of great force and courage. "His wife, General Funston's mother, is a dainty little woman, under the average height, and in physique quite the opposite of her husband. General Funston resembles his mother in the slowness of his figure and in his rather delicate, though wiry, constitution. His height being five feet four inches, he is properly described as a small man, yet he is so well proportioned, is so broad-shouldered, so erect and quick in his step and gestures that he leaves little impression of diminutiveness. He has brown hair and eyes, and when he is amused the eyes get tangled in a mesh of merry wrinkles very comforting to the beholder.

"Frederick Funston with his sister and four brothers has grown to maturity at the old Kansas homestead in Allen County. Frederick attended the district school and then the high school, from which he graduated with credit in 1882 and from which he entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence.

A BOOKISH LAD.

"Ex-Congressman Funston says his son was not an extraordinary boy except in his willingness to do all the work desired of him on the farm and his extreme studiousness after his farm work was done. The boy's fondness for books and newspapers was so great that his father feared he would have nothing but an acquisitive ability without the power to apply his knowledge. His mind was stored with statistics and facts of

all kinds, which could always be had for the asking, but which were never offered voluntarily. Congressman Funston in his campaign for Congress in 1884 had but a few days in which to prepare his speeches, and in doing so relied almost entirely on the data furnished by his son. One night the overworked candidate went to his son's bedside, awoke him, and asked what he knew about England's attitude toward her colonies in the matter of wool-growing. 'Instantly he gave me the facts and the books and pages where they could be found in print.' The young farmer student was fond of poetry, and before he was out of the district school could repeat many of the famous long poems. While the country is applauding General Funston's achievements as a soldier, his father is firmly of the opinion that he would make a greater record if engaged in scholastic work. While attending high school at Iola, young Funston lived at home and daily rode to school a Mexican pony of most volcanic disposition. No boy ever had a better horseback training than the young man got on the hurricane deck of this 'genuine Mexican plug.'

EXPLORER AND SOLDIER.

After leaving school Funston taught for a winter, worked as train cashier on the Santa Fé, and attended the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. He began to show signs of his tenacity, enthusiasm, intelligence, and restless adventurous spirit in the collecting expeditions which the university sent out all over the western part of the continent. After leaving the university Funston worked as a newspaper reporter, and after a short time was sent on important government service by the Department of Agriculture into the far Southwest, to the scarred and arid desert west of New Mexico. For nine months Funston and his associates lived in this frightful country, measuring, mapping, and scrutinizing the region about him. "Now and then the party would creep out of the hot depths to the near-by summit of a mountain range. On one of these occasions Funston's horse slipped and rolled over a cliff more than 1,000 feet high. The young explorer was dragged to the edge of the cliff, but caught a shrub of some kind and crawled back to safety." This experience was succeeded by a fearfully trying journey in southeastern Alaska on government service.

Finally Funston enlisted in the Cuban army,

was shot through both lungs by a Mauser bullet, was wounded in one arm, survived a terrible attack of fever, and was lamed by injuries received in a cavalry charge. But he had obtained the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, had been in command of all the artillery east of Havana, and participated in twenty-two engagements. When war was declared against Spain Funston stopped lecturing and got the command of the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas. He hurried to Tampa to give General Miles such information as he could about the climate and conditions in Cuba, hurried back to San Francisco, married his sweetheart, Miss Eda Blankart, and sailed away to the Philippines immediately after the marriage ceremony.

Of the later exploits of General Funston in the war against Aguinaldo the papers have kept us fully informed. Mr. Gleed says his chief characteristic, next to his industry and intrepidity, is his modesty. He is not at all an imaginative man, but is a very practical, well-informed one. He is in possession of a great many cold, hard facts relating to the tariff, the size and style of armament of the government ships, the army, geographical measurements, the arctic fisheries, Alaskan mining, railroad and ocean commerce, and the tea and coffee trade of the world.

Altogether, Mr. Gleed's sketch of General Funston will not in any way discourage the American people in their temptation to make a hero out of the new general.

THE "REPATRIATION" OF THE SPANISH TROOPS.

IN the *Anglo-American Magazine* for June the sufferings of Spain's soldiers returning from Cuba and Porto Rico are described by Eleanor Bevan.

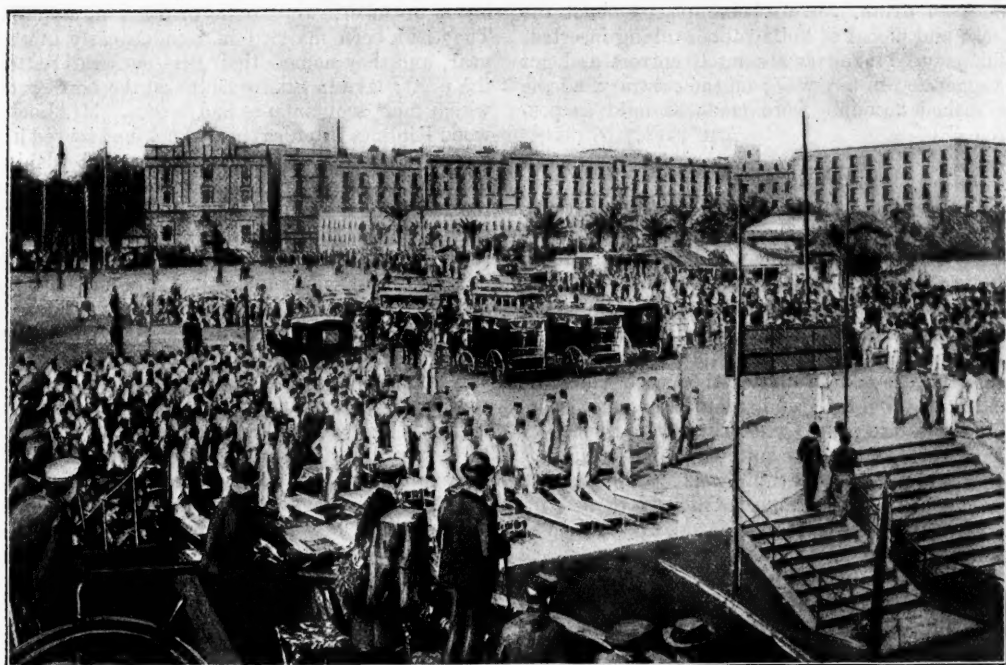
A steamer carrying 1,200 "*repatriados*" came into the port of Malaga, on the southern coast of Spain; the troops were at once disembarked and marched to the barracks, two miles distant.

"A great, silent crowd, driven back from the mole and held in check by troops, lined either side of the streets through which the soldiers passed, men and women aghast and speechless, stricken dumb at the appearance of the troops. Tottering, reeling, swaying, supporting one another, passed a ghostly spectral troop of human beings, 'the legions of the lost ones, the cohorts of the damned;' famine incarnate, with ashen gray faces, pinched and forlorn; gaunt skeleton forms scarce covered with filthy cotton rags, with the remains of blankets wrapped around their stooping shoulders and hollow chests; the more fortunate with grass sandals tied on their

feet and tattered crowns of straw hats upon their heads; other wounded heads had pieces of dirty canvas wrapped around them as bandages.

"One poor wretch sank down, gasping and sobbing by the roadside, close to where we were standing, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of excited men and women. One woman lifted the boy's head against her shoulder, asking gently: 'What is the matter, son?' Forlornly sobbing, he replied: '*Oh, tengo hambre—tengo hambre!*' ('I'm hungry—hungry!') A man, a poor hawker with a tray of *biscochos* (a plain cake) strapped from his shoulders, pushed into the crowd and thrust a piece of cake into the fainting man's hand. In the meantime the famished men marching past had caught sight of the food. They broke ranks and, like a pack of hungry wolves, surrounded the man, snatching and tearing at the bread. This man, this poor peddler—to his honor be it said—threw all his small stock of merchandise among the starving soldiers, saying in an humbly apologetic manner: '*Muchachos, no tengo más; quisiera tener mucho más*' ('Boys, that's all I've got; I wish I had more for you'). The boy lying on the ground was fed like a baby by the woman, until after some time a stretcher was secured for him and he was borne away, but not until he and the '*repatriados*' who had broken ranks had told the crowd that they had had nothing but water for four days! Not a morsel of food had passed their lips for ninety-six hours! At this an ugly, ominous growl burst from the crowd, the first sign they had made.

"Just at this moment an officer passed, accompanied by his wife, a large, white-faced, fat person, and the officer shouted imperiously to the people: '*Quitarse! quitarse!*' ('Out of the way there! Make way there!') The crowd parted a little, and at that moment the woman sitting on the ground, supporting the sick soldier, caught sight of the jewelry on the officer's wife. In an instant the pity in her face vanished. Advancing her head like a snake over the prostrate head resting upon her shoulder, with gleaming eyes and bared teeth, her voice rising to a harsh scream, she cried threateningly: '*Mujeres! mirar á esta mujer!*' ('Women! look at that woman!') And then, 'Look at her jewelry, bracelets, and rings! Look at her cursed fat body, and look at this boy!' tearing open his cotton coat and showing his naked skeleton form. The officer and his wife, badly frightened, as they had every reason to be, hastily retreated from the ring of threatening faces and made their way as quickly as possible down a narrow side street, followed by the howls and



LANDING OF SPANISH TROOPS RETURNED FROM CUBA.

taunts of the now angry crowd. They were lucky to escape so easily from the mob.

A SAD PROCESSION.

"Then passed the long procession of carriages hired to carry those who could not attempt to walk, their occupants lying in strange crooked attitudes, some unconscious, with their poor faces mercifully covered with their blankets; and there were many victims of small-pox, their faces covered with hideous pustules, a living horror, but all listless, indifferent, 'sick unto death.'

"A woman standing in the crowd looking and hoping to see her son at last caught sight of him—how she could recognize such a wreck God alone knows—and she cried to the driver of the carriage to stop, at the same time running alongside the carriage, making frantic clutches at her boy's hand held feebly out to her. The coachman did not dare to disobey orders by stopping in the road, and in any case it was dangerous to do so, as all the carriages were moving together at the same pace; and he tried to push the woman away with the butt end of his whip, shouting threateningly: '*Quitarse, Usted. Mujer, la van á atropellar. No puedo pararme, le digo*' ('Get out of the way. Woman, you'll be killed. I can't stop, I tell you'). But he did stop, and suddenly, too, as if he and his horse and carriage

had been rooted to the earth. There was a single whoop of '*Para!*' ('Stop!') and he found himself looking down the barrels of four or five gleaming revolvers, and the whip he had been using so violently before on the helpless woman slipped from his grasp to the ground, where it was broken up by the people. The revolvers were in the hands of four or five workmen in cotton blouses, whose numbers would have been reinforced by hundreds more if the troops on guard had made the slightest hostile movement.

"Last and saddest of all came the stretchers. Just the outline of a still form, at the sight of which the crowd became silent again—silent as death. Not a sound but the shuffle of the bearers' feet in the dust of the road and an occasional sob wrung from the very hearts of the bystanders. Unless under some unbearable wrong, the people here are so quiet and docile they scarcely seem to be made of flesh and blood. They are helpless, downtrodden, lost.

"The condition of the ship the troops came in was horrible, sickening, indescribable. Even the accounts published in the papers here—where the censorship is so strict—are unfit to be repeated.

"The soldiers' rations, when they had any, consisted of boiled rice, and that without salt. They had no cups to drink from and nothing but

water to drink, barrels being placed about the decks and pieces of india-rubber tubing inserted. This may be taken as absolutely correct and not exaggerated in any way; on the contrary, all the published accounts were made as mild as possible."

ENCOMIUMS OF THE YANKEES.

American and English sojourners in Spain who witnessed the deplorable plight of the "*repatriados*" at once raised money and distributed food, medicines, and clothing among them. Among those who came for help at Malaga was a young boy, a sailor of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

"He had been a prisoner in Portsmouth and was still dressed in the clothes with which he had been provided; and, thank God, they were a credit to the people who had given them. A good warm, blue serge suit, good underclothing, shoes and socks, everything well made, stout and strong, exactly the same as those provided for our own 'blue-jackets.' He said, taking hold of his sailor blouse: 'These clothes were given to me by the Yankees; they're very nice, aren't they?' We agreed very cordially indeed, and with suppressed smiles we asked if they had been well treated by the 'Yankees;' and he, in blissful ignorance of our nationality, launched out into a delighted and eager panegyric upon our people, their works and ways. 'Kind? I should think they were kind. Will you believe that they gave us meat every day?' He certainly thought earthly praise could not go beyond this."

After this ministry of foreigners to the returned soldiers of Spain had gone on for about three weeks the Spanish officials ordered it stopped—it was too galling to the "dignity" of the Spanish army!

THE BOYHOOD OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE July *McClure's* prints Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's biographical sketch of Kipling which is to appear as a preface to the new popular edition of the novelist's works. The sketch is brief, but is evidently finally authoritative in its statement of the chief events of the novelist's life—a rare virtue in Kipling biographies, as the famous young writer has been reticent to a degree on these matters.

THE KIPLINGS IN BOMBAY.

"Rudyard Kipling was born at Bombay on December 30, 1865. His mother, Alice, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, a Wesleyan preacher, eminent in that denomination, and his father, John Lockwood Kipling, the son also of a Wes-

leyan preacher, were both of Yorkshire birth. They had been married in London early in the year, and they named their first-born child after the pretty lake in Staffordshire on the borders of which their acquaintance had begun. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, after leaving school, had served his apprenticeship in one of the famous Staffordshire potteries at Burslem, had afterward worked in the studio of the sculptor Mr. Birnie Philip, and from 1861 to 1865 had been engaged on the decorations of the South Kensington Museum. During our American war and in the years immediately following the trade of Bombay was exceedingly flourishing, the city was immensely prosperous, a spirit of inflation possessed the government and the people alike, there were great designs for the improvement and rebuilding of large portions of the town, and a need was felt for artistic oversight and direction of the works in hand and contemplated. The distinction which Mr. Lockwood Kipling had already won by his native ability and thorough training led to his being appointed in 1865 to go to Bombay as the professor of architectural sculpture in the British school of art which had been established there.

"It was thus that Rudyard Kipling came to be born in the most cosmopolitan city of the Eastern world; and it was there and in its neighborhood that the first three years of the boy's life were spent, years in which every child receives ineffaceable impressions, shaping his conceptions of the world, and in which a child of peculiarly sensitive nature and active disposition, such as this boy possessed, lies open to myriad influences that quicken and give color to the imagination."

VISITS TO ENGLAND.

"In the spring of 1868 he was taken by his mother for a visit to England, and there, in the same year, his sister was born. In the next year his mother returned to India with both her children, and the boy's next two years were spent at and near Bombay.

"He was a friendly and receptive child, eager, interested in all the various entertaining aspects of life in a city which, 'gleaning all races from all lands,' presents more diversified and picturesque varieties of human condition than any other, east or west. A little incident which his mother remembers is not without a pretty allegoric significance. It was at Nasik, on the Dekhan plain, not far from Bombay, the little fellow trudging over the plowed field, with his hand in that of the native husbandman, called back to her in the Hindoostanee, which was as familiar to him as English, 'Good-by; this is my brother.'

"In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Kipling went with their children to England, and being compelled

to return to India the next year, they took up the sorrow common to Anglo-Indian lives in leaving their children 'at home,' in charge of friends at Southsea, near Portsmouth. It was a hard and sad experience for the boy. The originality of his nature and the independence of his spirit had already become clearly manifest, and were likely to render him unintelligible and perplexing to whosoever might have charge of him unless they were gifted with unusual perceptions and quick sympathies. Happily his mother's sister, Mrs. (now Lady) Burne-Jones, was near at hand, in case of need, to care for him.

"In the spring of 1877 Mrs. Kipling came to England to see her children, and was followed the next year by her husband. The children were removed from Southsea and Rudyard, grown into a companionable, active-minded, interesting boy, now in his thirteenth year, had the delight of spending some weeks in Paris with his father, attracted thither by the exhibition of that year. His eyesight had been for some time a source of trouble to him, and the relief was great from glasses, which were specially fitted to his eyes and with which he has never since been able to dispense."

RUDYARD KIPLING AT SCHOOL.

"On the return of his parents to India, early in 1878, Rudyard was placed at the school of Westward Ho, at Bideford, in Devon. This school was one chiefly intended for the sons of members of the Indian services, most of whom were looking forward to following their fathers' career as servants of the crown. It was in charge of an admirable head master, Mr. Cornell Price, whose character was such that he won the affection of his boys no less than their respect. The young Kipling was not an easy boy to manage. He chose his own way. His talents were such that he might have held a place near the highest in his studies, but he was content to let others surpass him in lessons, while he yielded to his genius in devoting himself to original composition and to much reading in books of his own choice. He became the editor of the school paper, he contributed to the columns of the local *Bideford Journal*, he wrote a quantity of verse, and was venturesome enough to send a copy of verses to a London journal, which to his infinite satisfaction was accepted and published. Some of his verses were afterward collected in a little volume, privately printed by his parents at Lahore, with the title 'Schoolboy Lyrics.' All through his time at school his letters to his parents in India were such as to make it clear to them that his future lay in the field of literature."

HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH BURNE-JONES.

"His literary gifts came to him by inheritance from both the father and mother, and they were nurtured and cultivated in the circle of relatives and family friends with whom his holidays were spent. A sub-master at Westward Ho, though little satisfied with the boy's progress in the studies of the school, gave to him the liberty of his own excellent library. The holidays were spent at the Grange, in South Kensington, the home of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Burne-Jones, and here he came under the happiest possible domestic influences and was brought into contact with men of highest quality, whose lives were given to letters and the arts, especially with William Morris, the closest intimate of the household of the Grange. Other homes were open to him where the pervading influence was that of intellectual pursuits, and where he had access to libraries through which he was allowed to wander and to browse at his will. The good which came to him directly and indirectly from these opportunities can hardly be overstated. To know, to love, and to be loved by such a man as Burne-Jones was a supreme blessing in his life."

In the autumn of 1882, after finishing his course at school, Rudyard Kipling obtained a position on the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, India, the paper being the chief journal of the northwestern part of the empire. How for five years the young man worked through the hard grind of the *Gazette* and his subsequent essays and successes are already very well known to the public through what has appeared about him and the suggestions in his own stories.

A CLERICAL CRITIC OF KIPLING.

IN the *New England Magazine* for July Mr. J. T. Sunderland gives a very fair presentation of his disapproval of Kipling's ethics, or rather of the net ethical result of reading Kipling. He does not deny real strength and great strength in the new light, though he believes the great popularity of the novelist has some phases of mania. He grants him freshness, originality, and an independent spirit and virility.

But he calls Kipling a monarchist and an oppressor. He complains that he is always on the side of the strong rather than the weak; that he can glorify might, but thinks nothing of liberty. Mr. Sunderland points out that the great seers and poets have attempted to solve the problems pressing upon their world and to lift men from despair to hope, from doubt to faith, from weakness to moral power, and to give new meaning, new incentive, and new color to man's life.

"It is here that Kipling is weak. It is here that his religion shows itself so much below the highest. It can make men fight; it cannot make them love. It can make men plod and drudge with faithfulness, and even with courage; it cannot give men wings; it cannot make the soul sing songs of faith and joy and victory." Mr. Sunderland takes issue with the exhortations of "The White Man's Burden," and condemns as utterly execrable "The Truce of the Bear," with its attempts to throw discredit upon the sincerity of the Russian Emperor. "What right has Kipling thus to impugn the motives in man? What right has he to put the worst possible interpretation upon the Czar's conduct, especially when to do so means aid to the terrible war spirit and hindrance to the peace spirit in the world? Kipling has a heavy responsibility to bear for his conduct in this matter."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS.

IN the *Coming Age* for June Mr. James L. Cowles outlines his scheme of a general freight and passenger post.

The bill prepared by Mr. Cowles and introduced in the Senate last December by Senator Pettigrew is entitled "A Bill for the Establishment of a National System of Post-Roads, and for the Extension of the Post-Office Department to Cover the Entire System of Public Transportation."

The principles on which the bill rests are explained by Mr. Cowles as follows:

"Railroads are post-roads; railroad trains are post-wagons; a postal car is a traveling post-office; ordinary railroad cars are simply enlarged mail-bags. The post-office can only fulfill the object of its being when these post-roads and post-wagons are entirely subject to its jurisdiction. Letters and newspapers are transported by the same agencies that are used in the transportation of persons and of general merchandise. The cost of the service—the railroad mail service and every branch of the transportation service—will be greatly reduced and the celerity of the service be greatly advanced by the pooling of the entire business under the post-office. One class of this business is as legitimate a function of the post-office as another. Postal rates and all public transportation rates should be determined on the cost of the service rendered, and the cost of the transportation of a letter, a newspaper, a magazine, a person, or a ton of merchandise within the limits of such great public machines as a postal or a railroad system is practically the same whatever be the distance trav-

ersed upon the machinery. All transport rates, therefore, whether by post or by railroad, should be uniform for all distances within their respective systems, and the common interest demands that the railroad should be included within the postal system."

The Post-Office Department is authorized, in behalf of the general Government, to take possession of the railroads and other agencies needed in the proposed transportation service, and to guarantee to their owners an annual return on their securities equal to the average annual return paid during the seven years ending on June 30, 1897. A provision is also made for the payment of a fair return on roads that have paid no dividends. Within five years after the passage of the bill the entire railroad system of the country is to be under the control of the Government. In the meantime the roads are to be managed under temporary contracts with the Government.

THE PASSENGER POST.

"The passenger post includes a local, express, and fast post. The local post includes railroad trains stopping at all stations and trains stopping within average distances of fifteen miles. Express trains will stop regularly only within average distances of from fifteen to forty miles, and will run at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour. Fast trains will make not less than forty miles an hour, and will only stop for passengers within average distances of not less than forty miles."

The fares will be as follows:

	Per Trip.
By local post, ordinary cars.....	\$0.05
By local post, palace cars.....	0.25
By express post, ordinary cars.....	0.25
By express post, palace cars.....	1.00
By fast post, ordinary cars.....	1.00
By fast post, palace cars.....	5.00

"These fares are only for continuous trips in one direction. No stop-overs are allowed. Travelers beyond the run of the car or train of departure will be provided with the necessary transfers."

There will be an additional tax for the use of sleeping-cars, as follows:

	Per Night or Fraction.
Tourists' cars, upper berth.....	\$0.25
Tourists' cars, lower berth.....	0.35
Palace cars, upper berth.....	0.75
Palace cars, lower berth.....	1.00

Notwithstanding the great difference in rates between the local post and the fast post, Mr. Cowles is confident that only the fast and express posts would be employed in long-distance travel.

"The slowness of a service making frequent stops will so tax the time of the traveler that he will seldom use the local post save for short journeys. But short journeys will always be the rule, long journeys the exception. The demands of affection, the necessity of making a living, will always confine the ordinary movements of mankind within very narrow limits, probably to the use of local transport services. Measured by distance, the average five-cent trip will probably be less than ten miles; measured by time, I doubt if the single trip of the average traveler, including all the different services, will be over one hour or over one-half hour by local services. I estimate that were my bill once law the travel of this country by our extended postal service would quickly rise to not less than 10,000,000,000 single trips a year, and the gross receipts from passenger traffic alone would be well-nigh \$1,000,000,000 annually.

THE FREIGHT POST.

Mr. Cowles' scheme of freight rates is as follows:

CARLOADS.

By local post, per standard box-car, \$6 per car per haul.
By local post, per standard open car, \$5 per car per haul.

LESS THAN CARLOADS.

By local post, box-car freight, \$1 per ton per haul.
By local post, box-car freight, 5 cents per hundred per haul.
By local post, open-car freight, 50 cents per ton per haul.
By local post, open-car freight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred per haul.

The postage on express freight is to be twice that on local freight; on fast freight three times that on local freight. The rates on private freight cars are to be the same as on department cars, and this for each trip, whether full or empty. Eight hours of daylight is to be the demurrage limit on cars loaded and unloaded by consignors and by consignees. Express freight will be forwarded by trains running probably twice as fast as local trains, and fast freight may be forwarded by passenger trains, and will always be forwarded by the fastest freight services of the Department.

"The letter and parcel post provides for a cent an ounce letter rate, and also for a rate of one cent on parcels up to one pound in weight."

For parcels weighing from one pound to one hundred pounds, the rates will be from 5 to 25 cents.

Mr. Cowles has no doubts as to the business feasibility of his plan.

"Even with our present baggage, express, and postal car equipment, and, say, 1,000 fast-freight

cars for the carriage of long-distance matter in bulk—10,000 cars in all—in the hands of the Government, the handling of an average of but 500 parcels per day per car, at 5 cents per parcel (we now pay upward of \$3 per fifty-pound mail-bag), the Government would receive a gross revenue of \$25 per day per car, or \$250,000 per day, full \$80,000,000 per year, from this service, enough to pay the railroads \$4,000 per year per car for haulage and for the use of the stations, and to leave still the Government \$40,000,000 a year for its share of the service. Surely the possibilities of this wonderful postal service are beyond imagination."

PNEUMATIC TUBES FOR MAIL AND EXPRESS SERVICE.

"HOW Letters Are Sent Underground" is the title of an illustrated description of the system of pneumatic tubes through which the mails are now sent in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, by Mr. Theodore Waters, in the *Home Magazine* for June.

Perhaps it is not generally known that it is proposed to underlay all the larger cities of the United States with such tubes for the transmission of mail and merchandise. The movement has already been started in the Eastern cities, but it is doubtful whether even the residents of those cities where the system is in full operation appreciate its importance, says Mr. Waters.

"How many persons realize that the bulk of the mail service between Manhattan Island and Brooklyn is carried on through two large tubes over the Brooklyn Bridge; that the letters going into the Grand Central Station in New York are transmitted to the general post-office, three and a half miles, through an underground tube; that several large telegraph offices in New York exchange messages through pneumatic tubes; that Boston sends the bulk of its mail between its new railroad station and its post-office through underground tubes; that Philadelphia not only has its business district and two big railroad stations connected with its post-office by tubes, but intends to install a comprehensive mercantile express tube service radiating in all directions from the center of the city; that Chicago has an experimental tube service; that London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin are underlaid with a network of tubes; that other great cities throughout the world are contemplating extensive installations of similar systems?

"The wonder of it all is hard to express in simple statements. The telephone, the phonograph, wireless telegraphy, and other inventions quite as radical in character have made the marvelous seem so commonplace that nothing short

of the positively supernatural can be expected to impress the mass of the people. Years ago a joke was much in vogue which presupposed a great pneumatic tube between America and Europe and depicted the terrible predicament of a passenger who 'got stuck under the Atlantic Ocean.' It was but a joke, yet should a yellow journal state that a project of the kind was to be attempted, it is probable that hundreds of letters would be received from correspondents anxious to know when the line would be opened.

"Pneumatic tubes have their marvelous side, however. The quality is threefold: First, the simplicity of their wonderful operation; second, the revolution they have produced in the handling of the United States mails; third, the possibility of their gigantic development along general mercantile lines."

VISIT TO AN OPERATING PLANT.

M. Waters conducts his readers on a tour of observation of the New York and Philadelphia plants.

"Let us go first to the New York post-office. The terminal machines of the pneumatic tubes stand in the very middle of the rush and roar of the post-office business. The hum of the distributing department, the hurrying of the clerks, the rustle of pouches as they are dragged over floors—in short, the great orderly confusion which seems so strange when one has heard it only from without the barriers forms a bewildering setting for that which we have come to see. But it is quite forgotten, like the ticking of a clock in a quiet room, when we come to the tubes themselves. Curious machines cap the ends of each tube. To see them discharge a carrier into a tube recalls childish imaginings of strange mountain rivers which suddenly disappear in holes in the rock to emerge—somewhere. But the three gaping holes in the post-office extend like great veins to the vital departments of city life. One actually pulsates under the variable pressure of the business section—it terminates in the Produce Exchange; another takes care of a great mass of 'home correspondence'—going over the bridge to Brooklyn; the third extends like a main artery to those great tentacles of distribution which lead ultimately in every direction—it dives deep under the city, reaches over three miles to the north, and emerges at the Grand Central Station.

"The carriers which travel through the tubes are 8 inches wide and about 2 feet long. A carrier will hold 600 letters, and when filled will weigh about 25 pounds. The operation of sending and receiving is apparently quite simple. A post-office clerk hurries up to a tray, opens

the end of a carrier, fills it full of letters tied neatly in small bundles, snaps the lid shut, jams the carrier into the machine, grasps a lever, and pulls hard. There is a roar, then a subsiding rush. In a moment the man lets go the lever



EIGHT-INCH CARRIER USED IN NEW YORK CITY PNEUMATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE.

and it slides back into place. The carrier has disappeared. Curiosity gets the better of you.

"Where did that one go?" you ask.

"Why, to Brooklyn," he replies, slightly surprised that any person should wonder at such a commonplace operation.

"How long will it take to go there?" you ask.

"It is there now," he replies again. "Why, they are distributing the letters by this time."

"One of the other machines begins to roar like a train in a tunnel. It is a receiving instrument. The roar terminates in a banging noise and—a carrier shoots out of the hole and rolls sidewise on the tray. An attendant opens the end and takes out bundle after bundle of letters, calling out the destination mark on the packages as he tosses them one by one into sacks.

"Where did that lot come from?" you ask.

"From the Grand Central Station."

"How long has the train been in?" is the next question.

"Oh," with a shrug of the shoulders, "ten minutes, perhaps."

"How fast did the carrier travel? The distance is over three miles, is it not?"

"Yes, about three miles and a half. I suppose it made the first mile in two minutes, and as the speed increases as it goes it probably did the second mile in a minute and a half, while it must have done the last mile in less than a minute."

THE SAVING ALREADY EFFECTED.

"Some idea of the saving the tubes afford New York can be had by reckoning the amount of mail-matter which passes in carriers over the Brooklyn Bridge. The estimate is 126,350 letters and 20,250 papers a day. Compared with the old system of wagon delivery, the gain is probably one hour for each letter and paper; in other words, 146,600 hours are gained simultaneously to those merchants and private persons whose mail-matter goes through this tube. The

gain for the other tubes is proportionately as great as far as can be directly calculated, but when the post-office officials tell you repeatedly that the letters going by tube to the Grand Central Station catch trains which leave an hour ahead of those caught during the old wagon system—trains which go far to the north, the south, and the west; when they tell you that the connections made sometimes result in a twenty-four hours' saving; when they say that Western mail now catches steamships for Europe which formerly would have been delayed until the 'next' steamer—when they tell you all of these facts which have become every-day matters with them, you can readily see that there is really no way of calculating the gigantic saving of time which the pneumatic tubes of New York alone have made for the people of the United States and, in fact, of the world."

Mr. Waters also found, by actual experiment, that an ordinary letter sent from the business district of New York to the business district of Philadelphia reaches its destination much quicker than an alert messenger can.

EUROPEAN SYSTEMS.

The writer gives the following condensed account of the systems of pneumatic tubes in use in European cities:

"London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna have underground pneumatic tube systems. It seems that the London pneumatic tubes differ materially from those of Paris in the manner in which the circuits are arranged around the city. London employs what is known as a radial system, while Paris uses the circuit system. In London the tubes radiate from the general post-office, which is the central station. Outgoing and return tubes extend to and from outlying stations. In Paris, however, a single pipe starts from the central, makes a circuit of outlying stations, and then returns to the starting-point. The London system is in the form of a many-pointed star; the Paris system is in the form of a great loop encircling the city. Berlin uses the radial system, while Vienna is equipped with the loop system, like Paris. London operates 34 miles of tubes along which 42 stations are distributed. It is estimated that 60,000 messages are transmitted daily through the tubes. Paris, on the other hand, with less than 20 stations, transmits nearly as many messages as London. Thus it has an advantage in the economy of its working force. Berlin has 28 miles of tubing and 38 stations. The tubes there, as in London, are operated like a double-track railroad, and hence the carriers may be stopped at any station *en route* and may

be returned directly to the starting-point. Not so in Paris. A carrier once having started from the central station in the French capital must make a complete underground circuit of the city before it can get back to the starting-point. Oddly enough, the carriers are not directly propelled by the compressed air. The air acts on a short solid piston which shoots through the tube, figuratively speaking, like a locomotive drawing after it a long train of carriers. In Paris the pneumatic tubes are operated on a regular block-signaling system, an electric device automatically keeping more than one carrier out of each block. This makes rear-end collisions impossible and consequently prevents blockades in the tubes.

"It has been proposed to lay a big pneumatic tube under the English Channel extending ultimately from London to Paris, but the scheme has not yet gone beyond the suggestion stage. The engineering difficulties in the way of the project are so enormous as to make it highly improbable, if not utterly impossible."

A MERCANTILE EXPRESS SERVICE.

For Philadelphia a system of 12-inch tubes, capable of taking most of the packages daily sent out by department stores, has been carefully planned.

"The system will be operated like any express business, except that the element of time saved will bring to the tube business which the ordinary express company could not handle. For instance: A lady living in a suburb would not necessarily have to go into town to shop. She could go to the local station, send in to a store a request for samples of material, receive them in a few minutes, make a selection, send back with the money the piece wanted, and receive her order, all in the space of half an hour. Or should she care to go to town she could have the goods sent home long before she could get there. Big stores could have their wagons use outlying sub-stations as starting-points and so facilitate delivery of goods in that way. Under the new arrangement no person would want to telegraph when a letter in one's own handwriting could be sent as quickly. Newspapers would be benefited in this respect. The element of secrecy would be important, and special editions of papers could be sent more quickly throughout the city. One might even borrow a book of a friend or send fresh flowers to one's sweetheart by pneumatic tube. A tired business man might have his luncheon sent hot from home through a tube. In short, the scheme enters so deeply into the common affairs of human life that one might never have done suggesting uses for it."

THE TAXATION OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

IN the *North American Review* for June appears an article on the New York franchise-tax law by Senator John Ford, its author.

After making clear the distinction between the public franchises reached by this law—i.e., rights to use and occupy the public streets—and the ordinary corporate franchises enjoyed by all corporations alike, Mr. Ford proceeds to meet the objection raised by opponents of the bill on the score of the anticipated difficulty of assessing this form of property. On this point he says:

"There will be less difficulty and uncertainty in assessing public franchises than in fixing the taxable value of almost any other kind of real estate, certainly so in the case of some kinds of real estate mentioned in the tax law. For example, there are 'land under water,' and 'all trees and underwood growing upon land, and mines, minerals, quarries, and fossils in and under the same.' Then there is 'the value of the right to collect wharfage, crantage, or dockage' on wharves and piers, an intangible kind of real property, and as truly a franchise as any brought into the law by the new act. It has been the business of the local assessor for years to assess all these things, with no rule or method of procedure prescribed in the law for his guidance. Yet he has managed to assess them all in some fashion and to get some contribution to the public treasuries out of them, even though with him it may have been largely a matter of guess-work. Were the public franchises to be assessed and taxed in the same way, they would at least bear some share of the public burden and their possessors would have no reasonable cause for complaint. But in the case of franchises of all kinds there is a simple and unerring method of valuation, sanctioned by long usage in many States and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is to take the market or actual value of all the indebtedness, exclusive of debts for current expenses, and the market or actual value of all the stock of every kind issued, and the total will be the value of all the assets of the corporation. Deduct the actual or market value of all the tangible property in its possession, and there remains the value of the intangible property, or the franchise. This rule is recognized by the laws of Connecticut, which in taxing railroads levy the same tax upon the market value of their debts as upon the market value of their stock. It is employed in assessing franchises in New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and several other States. Its application in the valuation of public franchises under the new law in New York State will be even simpler than above indicated; for since the franchise is to be taxed as real

estate, it will not be necessary to separate the respective values of the tangible and intangible realty at all, but the actual value of the personal property only need be deducted from the total valuation of assets, as found under the rule, in order to discover the valuation of the taxable real property."

"No method fixed for the valuation of any species of real estate either by the courts or by the assessors in the State of New York is so simple, certain, and easy of application as this. The great bulk of the properties reached by the act are publicly bought and sold daily, in the form of securities representing them. The stock market supplies continually an index of the value of all the principal franchises, while sales of other kinds of real estate are rare in comparison; and actual sales are the very best guides to actual values. There will be no trouble about equitably assessing franchises, except in the directors' rooms of the corporations owning them and in the offices of their eminent counsel."

THE FUNCTION OF THE CAPITALIST.

IN *Gunton's Magazine* for June there is a fresh and suggestive presentation of the much-debated theme of large fortunes and what should be done with them. The discussion was occasioned by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent announcement of his intention to spend the rest of his life in giving away his accumulation of \$150,000,000.

The writer of the article in *Gunton's* thinks that Mr. Carnegie may find as great difficulty in doing this wisely as he ever found in making the accumulation. He points out that the successful conduct of productive businesses like those by which Mr. Carnegie earned his money is sure to benefit the community permanently, but when an individual attempts to distribute his millions for the public good there is great danger of economic waste. It is an open question whether millionaires in general would really render better service to the public by following Mr. Carnegie's example. Some of them are probably doing more good by remaining at the head of great manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

The writer presents a side of the life of great capitalists that is quite generally overlooked by those who declaim against them. There is a limit to the amount of wealth that the social life and character of these men can absorb. If the capitalist spends \$100,000 a year, perhaps three-fourths of this sum goes to other people. Outside of the \$25,000, more or less, that he "absorbs socially," both the millionaire and his wealth are at the service of the public.

"By virtue of a life habit, acquired in the creation of his fortune, he has become tethered to the service of production. He has become so closely tethered to business that he does not even take on as much of the socializing influence of civilization, does not really absorb as much of the progress of society, does not, therefore, enjoy as much of the mellowing and sweetening influences of culture, as many others who have not a hundredth or a thousandth part of his wealth. In short, there are even whole classes who get far more of the best results of the wealth of modern society than do the capitalist millionaires themselves, who have become the closely tethered servants, not to say slaves, of productive fortunes."

"THE DRUDGES OF INDUSTRY."

Thus the great "captains of industry" have become the victims of our exacting industrial life. If these men are dwarfed on the better side of their nature it is their great misfortune, but the public at any rate gets the benefit of their capacity as industrial organizers, and the standard of the world's living is raised through the development of resources made possible by their genius and power of application.

In the evolution of organization, system, and centralization in production this anomalous condition will gradually disappear.

"When the machinery and organization in an industry has reached approximate perfection, or a stage where great revolutions are no longer possible, what has heretofore required practical genius to direct becomes an established order, each part of which almost takes care of itself. When the presence or direction of no given individual is indispensable to the movement of the whole, when the death of the guiding genius would not disrupt the working of the concern—when that point is reached (and it has already been reached in some industries), the capitalist or the great captain of industry will become more perfunctory, less tightly tethered to duty, and in common with the rest of the community may take on more of the broader and refining side of life and be less immersed in the drudgery of business.

"But in the evolutionary process which is now going on they are the drudges of industry. In a broad view of the subject, therefore, great capitalists in pursuing a seemingly narrow life, absorbed by business and dominated by margins and markets, are rendering the best service to society of which they are capable, and the fact that they appear to find the highest gratification in the pursuit of industry is in this age at least to the great advantage of civilization."

The writer concludes that it is the part of good economic management, as well as of wise industrial statesmanship, for capitalists to devote a certain proportion of their earnings to the education of the people to a better understanding of the capitalist's relation to society and of society's relation to capitalistic enterprises. "In most cases it is safe to say that the great fortune would do more good to be left in productive enterprises than to be distributed in great lumps in any lines of philanthropy."

A BRITISH SHIPBUILDER ON AMERICAN COMPETITION.

A VERY calm and rational paper on "Our American Competitors" is contributed to the *National Review* by Sir Benjamin Brown, a prominent English shipbuilder. He grants that much of England's machinery is imported from the United States, but holds that "it is not unnatural that there should be a large interchange of commodities" between races substantially the same, united by cheap water communication. The English manufacturer "places his order as between English and American just as he would between Leeds and Manchester." The advantage which decides his choice may be merely temporary. Thus steel girders used in house-building were once mostly Belgian, but are now chiefly English; and the screwing machines required for making the Belleville boiler, which were first brought from France and America, are now made better in Manchester.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

As regards the Atbara bridge, some of the British firms appealed to were simply too busy to accept the order. Messrs. Westwood & Rigby were free to take it, but were faced with elaborate designs and specifications by the Egyptian engineer, which "appear not to have been put before the American firms at all." The latter were free to repeat designs to which their men were already drilled.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Then the Midland Railway Company has placed orders for locomotives with American firms. But this, the writer explains, is a natural consequence of railroad companies usually in England building their own engines. Private firms are thus not in the way of making locomotives at sudden demand. The admiralty, on the other hand, though building many ships at their own dockyards, continually distribute orders among private firms, with the result that England could turn out at shortest notice an unrivaled number of ships of war.

"Twenty-five years ago, when their needs were much less, there were probably a dozen firms, any one of which would have been eager to take an order for, say, thirty express engines. To-day there probably are not more than eight at the outside, so that while all our other industries have increased by leaps and bounds, this one has diminished considerably. . . . It simply means that having bought all the engines they can in England, the companies are supplying their wants in the best way they can—and that is by going to America."

ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO PROTECTION.

While complete international reciprocity is the ideal, the writer points out that American protection prevents the natural return being made for British importation of American goods. He refers to the growth of imperialism, and shrewdly observes:

"Had foreign countries realized that by keeping us out of their markets they were forcing us to enormously increase our empire, they might perhaps have thought twice before they adopted the somewhat unneighborly line they have done."

The writer makes this significant admission:

"Probably a careful study would lead to the conclusion that in a growing country it is wise to protect young industries, provided their is reason to believe that, when they are thoroughly developed, they will be able to hold their own; but protection is little, if any, use in trying to bolster up an old trade or one that has no power of expansion."

Sir Benjamin grants in conclusion:

"There can be little doubt that, especially in the industries I am dealing with, the United States is far the most formidable competitor we have ever had, and if this country is to keep her position in the industrial world, the greatest enterprise, energy, skill, and intelligence are needed on the part of the employers, workmen, and the general public."

THE WORLD'S CARRYING TRADE.

"SEA-POWER and Sea-Carriage" is the subject of a fact-crammed paper in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Benjamin Taylor. He declares at the outset that the "business of sea-carrying is without doubt the most important trade in the world." He takes 1840 as the birth-year of the maritime supremacy of Great Britain.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING IN 1898.

He presents a most instructive table of the world's shipping in 1898, from which may be taken the figures relating to nations with more than 1,000,000 tons:

Country.	Steamers Over 100 Tons.		Sailers Over 100 Tons.		Total Over 100 Tons.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	6,783	10,547,355	2,261	2,040,549	9,044	12,587,904
British colonies.....	919	620,834	1,180	456,574	2,099	1,077,408
British empire.....	7,702	11,168,189	3,441	2,497,123	11,143	13,665,312
United States.....	780	1,175,762	2,370	1,272,915	3,150	2,448,677
France.....	617	972,617	534	206,898	1,151	1,179,515
Germany.....	1,066	1,644,337	538	409,644	1,604	2,113,981
Norway.....	710	618,617	1,353	1,024,600	2,063	1,643,217
Total world..	14,701	19,511,232	13,351	7,049,958	28,052	26,561,290

Another table shows that of the total tonnage Latin nations possess 3,265,475 and the Teutonic nations 7,625,966 tons.

Mr. Taylor reports that "it has been computed that £70,000,000 per annum is paid to British shipowners for ocean carriage between foreign ports." Of the coasting trade round the United Kingdom and between Great Britain and Ireland in 1898, the tonnage of British vessels was 30,555,630, of foreign vessels 137,498.

"In 1891 the value of the sea commerce of the British empire was £970,000,000. Of that, £696,000,000 represented the mother country and £143,000,000 the self-governing colonies. Of the colonial portion, £95,000,000 represented the trade between the colonies and countries other than the United Kingdom."

Of tonnage of vessels entering and clearing ports in the United States (exclusive of lake trade), British tonnage is 56.1, in Germany is 35.5, in France is 45.6 per cent.; and in Europe generally the British tonnage is more than 123,000,000, against more than 106,000,000 of other nations. Mr. Taylor fancies the importance of England's passenger trade is rather overlooked. He thinks it doubtful whether England has as large a proportion of the passenger as of the cargo carrying trade of the world. He remarks on the "significant fact" that "of the six largest merchant fleets in the world, all over 200,000 tons each, three are British and three are foreign. And the seventh largest is Japanese."

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

Of the Pacific trade he estimates the annual value thus:

"(1) American side of the Pacific, £139,000,000; (2) Asiatic side, including India, Japan, and China, £679,000,000; (3) Australasia, £200,000,000; (4) islands of the Pacific, including Netherlands-India, £84,000,000; total, £1,102,000,000. This includes the coasting trade and the inter-insular trade in so far as it can be

estimated. On an average value of £10 per ton of cargo, this would represent a carriage tonnage of 110,200,000 tons."

Mr. Taylor apprehends most serious rivalry in the carrying trade of the far East from the United States, Germany, and above all Japan. "It is probable indeed that Japan may become the chief ocean carrier of the East."

ENGLAND'S DECADENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

AMONG the interesting facts presented by Mr. Brooks Adams in the *North American Review* for June relative to the decline of prosperity in the British West Indies the history of the sugar industry is especially instructive. By way of illustrating the disadvantages under which that industry is conducted in Jamaica, Mr. Adams says:

"The tendency of modern trade is toward consolidation, because the administration of the largest mass is the cheapest. This is preëminently true of sugar manufacture; for, above all forms of agriculture, sugar lends itself to centralization. The chief expense of the plantation is the mill to crush the cane; and the more cane that can be crushed by a single machine, the more economical is the process. Accordingly the only limit to the size of the modern factory is the distance it pays to carry a bulky raw material, and this depends on the perfection of the transportation. Therefore an energetic population, pressed by competition, would normally have concentrated property on a vast scale, and the government would have addressed itself to providing universal cheap transportation—presumably a state system like that of Germany or Russia. The islands are well adapted to electric tramways running down the valleys to the ports, which could draw their electricity from central power-houses built on water-courses. At the ports the produce can be collected by coasters; and such is substantially the method of the Boston Fruit Company in Jamaica, which has been crowned with brilliant success. These phenomena are conspicuously lacking among the British. The only railroad of Jamaica has been built at vast expense over the mountains where nobody goes, and it charges prohibitive rates because, being bankrupt, it lacks rolling-stock to do its business. Thus the farmers are forced to haul their crops along the roads, and are expected to compete with German bounty-fed beet carried at a fixed minimum charge on state lines. The British Government has even gone further and has discouraged quick transportation to America. Plant made a proposition to extend his service from Florida to Jamaica, but the offer was declined.

Lastly, Great Britain, while abandoning the colonists to the Germans, has used them to support an exceedingly costly system of government, whose chief object has been to provide a long pay-roll and pension-list. This system has broken down. It has proved only less disastrous than that of Spain.

"On the other hand, the native population has shown little recuperative energy. Instead of being consolidated, the estates have been abandoned when they ceased to pay, although throughout the islands well-handled and well-situated sugar lands have never yet proved unprofitable, and although both government and people are aware that nothing can ever replace the sugar industry, both on account of its magnitude and of the employment it gives to labor."

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

THE *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* contains a paper read before the Institute of Bankers by M. L. Raffalovitch, which in the appendix includes a mass of up-to-date statistics which it would be very difficult to procure in any other publication. M. Raffalovitch is a banker, a financier, and a well-known writer upon financial and economic subjects in the Russian press. He came to England to read a paper before the Institute of Bankers, and also to see what could be done in the way of interesting English capitalists in Russian industry. His paper is entitled "Banking in Russia." In reality it is a survey of the whole industrial position in that country. M. Raffalovitch emphasizes even more than Professor Oseroff the immense development which has recently taken place in Russian industry.

NEW RUSSIA.

Russia, he maintains, is practically a new country. The change in the last twenty-five years is almost inconceivably great. In his paper, which is simply crammed full of facts, he mentions that the whole increase of the Russian debt between 1887 and 1898 has been incurred for the construction of railroads—that is to say, the expenditure on railroads during that period averaged about £14,000,000 a year, a sum exceeding the total increment to the debt in the same period. Half the Russian debt at the present moment is represented by the actual value of the railroads now belonging to the nation. The gross receipts of the Russian railroads showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in thirty years. The net revenue per verst shows an improvement of nearly 40 per cent. between 1885 and 1896, a much greater improvement than is to be seen in any other country. "The country," says M.

Raffalovitch, "is only beginning to work, and it would need at least £1,500,000,000 to bring up its capital to the standard of the United States." M. Raffalovitch speaks very emphatically as to the security afforded to the investor by the administration of justice in Russia, and he says that foreigners enjoy in Russia exactly the same protection as Russians.

THE DEPARTMENT-STORE SALESWOMAN.

IN the interest of the work undertaken by the Consumers' League of Illinois in the direction of educating the public as to conditions existing in the great department stores of Chicago, Miss Annie Marion MacLean, of the University of Chicago, adopting the disguise of a saleswoman, obtained employment in two such institutions during the Christmas holiday season. Her observations while thus employed form the basis of a paper published in the last number of the *American Journal of Sociology*.

In explanation of her reasons for attempting to prosecute such a line of inquiry Miss MacLean says:

"The necessity for a thorough investigation of the work of women and children in the large department stores in the city was apparent, and the difficulties manifold. With a view to ascertaining some things which could be learned only from the inside, the investigation which is to form the subject-matter of this paper was undertaken. It seemed evident that valuable information could be obtained if some one were willing to endure the hardships of the saleswoman's life, and from personal experience be able to pass judgment upon observed conditions. The urgency of the need, coupled with an enthusiastic interest in the work for which the Consumers' League stands, led me to join the ranks of the retail clerks for two weeks during the rush of the holiday trade. It may be urged that just judgments could not be formed at a time when conditions must be abnormal. It is true that conditions were abnormal, but the importance of knowing to what extent cannot be overestimated. The consumer should know how far his Christmas shopping works hardship for the clerks. Moreover, he should concern himself with the question as to whether the abnormal conditions he has helped to create are in part mitigated by adequate payment for the work exacted. The law in Illinois prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years, and limits the working day of those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to ten hours in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and it should be a matter of concern to the purchaser if his per-

sistence in late shopping leads the merchant to break, or at least evade, the law. It is admittedly a menace to the social weal to have children and young girls working late at night, and thus exposed to the dangers of city streets at a time when physical and moral safety demand that they be at home."

EMPLOYMENT AND HOME SECURED.

"The difficulty of finding employment was not so great as might be supposed. Owing to the holiday rush and the consequent need of large reinforcements to the original help, the employers were not insistent on experience as a requisite for the successful applicant. However, it was not until several visits had been made that I was promised a position at three dollars a week. Work was to begin the following Monday, which would give me just two weeks of the Christmas trade. Employment being promised, it seemed desirable to engage board in some home for working women; for the environment which such a place would provide gave promise of the best results. I was fortunate in finding a most satisfactory place not far from the heart of the city, and there I went as a working woman. This home is deserving of more than passing mention. It provides board and lodging, together with the use of pleasant parlors and library, to working women under thirty years of age for two dollars and a half a week, if they are content to occupy a single bed in a dormitory. These dormitories are thoughtfully planned and accommodate from ten to fifteen each. A large proportion of the sixty-five residents were saleswomen, and they, in the course of conversation, gave me much useful information. All classes of girls were there, and most of them received very low wages."

THE "BARGAIN-COUNTER" ILLUSION.

On beginning work Monday morning, Miss MacLean found that one of the difficult things was keeping track of the prices, which were frequently changed during the day. The penalty for selling under price was immediate discharge, while selling above price met with no disapproval.

"Every morning there were special sales. Sometimes articles that had sold for one dollar would be reduced to ninety-eight cents, with much blowing of trumpets, while, again, twenty-five-cent articles would be offered at a bargain for forty cents 'to-day only.' But we soon learned what things were to be 'leaders' from day to day, and the manager's brief instructions each morning were sufficient to keep us posted on the bargains. The charms of the bargain counter van-

ish when one has been behind the scenes and learned something of its history. The humor of it seemed to impress the clerks, for often knowing winks would be exchanged when some unwary customer was being victimized."

STANDING ALL DAY.

In this store no seats were provided for the employees.

"Oh, the weariness of that first morning! The hours seemed days. 'Can I possibly stand up all day?' was the thought uppermost in my mind, for I soon learned from my companions that abusive language was the share of the one who was found sitting down. Later in the week I found this to be true. One of the girls who was well-nigh exhausted sat a moment on a little table that was for sale—there was not a seat of any kind in the room, and the only way one could get a moment's rest was to sit on the children's furniture that was for sale on one part of the floor. The manager came along and found the poor girl resting. The only sympathy he manifested was to call out in rough tones: 'Get up out of that, you lazy hussy! I don't pay you to sit around all day!' Under such circumstances it is small wonder that the stolen rests were few. By night the men as well as the women were limping wearily across the floor, and many sales were made under positive physical agony."

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK.

"The days in the store were much the same, with their endless fatigue. At times the rush would be great; then again we would have nothing to do but stand around and talk. Thus we became surprisingly well acquainted in a short time. We talked about our wages and compared index sheets on every possible occasion. Some sold very little and at the end of the week had no more than three dollars. The mental anguish of some of the girls when they saw at night how small their sales had been is impossible to describe. One may elect to become a worker, and endure the hardships of the toil, and live the life of the laborer, and receive the same starvation wages, but he can never experience the abject wretchedness of not knowing where to turn when the last dollar is gone. Three dollars a week to a girl alone in the city means starvation or shame."

Miss MacLean emphasizes the importance of bringing the saleswoman's wages "up to a point where she can live without the wages of sin."

"All the hardships of the shop-girl's life fade into insignificance before this grave danger she has to face. Adequate support is the first neces-

sity. Improved sanitary conditions and opportunity for rest may well take a second place. They can be secured by legislation; the other must come from united action on the part of the buyers and the organization of the saleswomen themselves. The trades-union spirit should be fostered and the working women taught the power of united effort."

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Miss MacLean's earnings the first week came to four dollars and ninety-five cents, including commissions on sales and deducting fines for tardiness. At the end of the week she determined to leave that store and try for a situation elsewhere.

"The next week I started out again to look for a place, and I found one where I most wished to work. When I first sought employment I was an unskilled laborer, but the next time I was an experienced saleswoman, and as such was engaged at a salary of four dollars a week plus 1 per cent. commission on sales. This time my work was selling dolls, and there were four of us at the one counter. I realized at once that this was a much better place than the first one. The managers and floor-walkers were gentlemanly and kind, and the work was carried on in a thoroughly business-like way. I breathed freely when I found that no one would swear at me. There it was no crime to sit down, and behind each counter could be found one or two little boxes which the girls used for seats."

At this second place Miss MacLean's earnings for a week were as follows:

Salary.....	\$4.00
Commission on sales.....	1.53
Supper money.....	1.80
Total.....	\$7.33
Less fines.....	0.40
Week's wages.....	\$6.93

Expenses for the same week were as given below:

Board.....	\$2.50
Car fare, 6 days at 10 cents.....	0.60
Lunch, 4 days at 15 cents.....	0.60
Lunch, 2 days at 10 cents.....	0.20
Supper, 6 days at 25 cents.....	1.50
Paper, 3 days at 2 cents.....	0.06
Stamps.....	0.04
Toy dog for cook's baby.....	0.11
Bananas.....	0.10
Witch hazel.....	0.10
Chewing gum (for "treating" purposes)...	0.06
Laundry.....	0.18

\$6.05

THE HOUSING OF SINGLE WOMEN IN CITIES.

THE last number of *Municipal Affairs* devotes especial attention to the housing problem. Contributed articles deal with workingmen's hotels, model tenements, suburban homes, and factory towns, and a paper by Mrs. Harriet Fayès discusses the housing of self-supporting women, outlining the plans of the recently formed Woman's Hotel Company in New York City.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM.

Mrs. Fayès has no difficulty in showing that a real need exists for all grades of permanent lodgings for single women, corresponding to those already provided for families in the form of model tenements, and for single men, to a moderate extent, in such institutions as the Mills Hotels.

"The woman who goes out in the world determined to win a name and fame for herself is still in the minority when compared with the thousands of her sisters who are forced by circumstances to gain their livelihood. And it is these latter women who need protection, beginning with the little orphan cash-girl who works from 8 in the morning until 6 at night for two dollars and a half a week, which she gives to the aunt with whom she boards, and who in return treats the child as her temper impels, and ending with the gentlewoman, reared in a luxurious home with refined surroundings, who, through her own misfortunes or those of the husband or father on whom she was dependent, suddenly finds herself confronted with the problem of how to earn her daily bread. For this self-supporting—or would-be self-supporting—class some provision should be made, and that right speedily. The longer this problem of how to shelter the self-supporting girl and woman is left unsolved, the greater the discredit to us as a nation which has done so much for the advancement of woman. In New York City alone there are from 60,000 to 70,000 self-supporting women; and almost every one has some one to care for besides herself."

THE HOTEL SCHEME.

A certain proportion of these self-supporting women will be cared for by the Woman's Hotel Company, which proposes to erect a first-class fireproof building to accommodate 500 guests. This structure will be occupied by women who are supporting themselves as artists, writers, teachers, and the higher-salaried clerks, or by those who are fitting themselves to enter these callings.

"Besides single rooms and small suits, the hotel will have reception, reading, music, and

sewing rooms, and restaurants for the general use of its guests. The lowest terms for a room per week will be three dollars, the price increasing with size and the desirability of the location. The price of food will amount to what each person chooses to make it. The restaurants will also be open to men, and good wholesome food will be served such as all workers, and especially brain workers, need. Only such rules as are found in any first-class hotel will be enforced, which means that if a guest is found to be objectionable she will be requested to leave. As it is carried on by a stock company, the stockholders receiving 5 per cent. on their investment, all idea of its being a charitable institution will at once be eliminated. Every room will be occupied from the beginning, for already almost 600 applications have been received, and some of the would-be occupants have become stockholders. Authorities agree that such investments will pay from 4 to 5 per cent."

"Three-fourths of the hotel managers of the city agree that a woman's hotel is a necessity of the times, and that it will be a financial success. The one now planned is to be a home where respectable, self-supporting women can be comfortable and get what they pay for."

But the shop-girl whose total weekly wage is scarcely more than the rental of the cheapest room in the proposed hotel is still to be provided for.

FRESH-AIR CHARITIES.

THE *Charities Review* for June notes a strong accession of public interest in fresh-air charities throughout the country. To still further stimulate this interest, the *Review* publishes gleanings from encouraging reports of the work done at various points last season. The "country week" of Boston, for example, during the twenty-one years previous to 1898, sent away for a country visit 43,986 children and 5,700 adults. The money expended for this purpose amounted almost to \$218,000. The average length of the visit, which in 1897 was nine and four-fifths days, in 1898 had increased to thirteen days. This work began in 1875, when Rev. William Gannett and his sister provided outings in the country for 106 children.

FOR THE PRESENT SUMMER.

Indications seem to point to a wide application of the fresh-air idea this season. In Buffalo money is raised by especial mediums, including the "cradle banks." During the first summers of their use these banks returned between \$1,000 and \$2,000 each season, but they now have to contend with a number of similar schemes, which

somewhat lessen their effectiveness. The card attached to the bank states that each summer the fresh-air mission gives 500 children an outing of two weeks and sends 100 sick babies to its cholera infantum hospital.

A novel plan has been adopted by the society in Baltimore. The average cost of maintaining a child in the country for two weeks is \$2. The experiment of offering a premium of \$1 to rural church societies for each home secured for one child will be tried. It is thought that many rural church people who hesitate to contribute ready money to their church enterprises will be glad of the opportunity to earn \$1 for the church by caring for a child during two weeks.

Somewhat different from the usual fresh-air work is the undertaking of the "forward movement" in Chicago. The association has bought sixty acres of forest land, with a frontage on the east shore of Lake Michigan, ninety miles from Chicago. A vacation school will be there established. The more significant feature of the move, however, is found in the object of making it possible for persons who work for small salaries to obtain cheap outings by paying board at actual cost on the cooperative plan.

THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

IN the last (May) number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; writes on the work of the social settlement in our great cities.

The settlement itself Miss Addams defines as "an attempt to express the meaning of life in terms of life itself, in forms of activity." In this form of educational effort the public school accomplishes little. "There seems to be a belief among educators," says Miss Addams, "that it is not possible for the mass of mankind to have experiences which are of themselves worth anything, and that accordingly, if a neighborhood is to receive valuable ideas at all, they must be brought in from the outside, and almost exclusively in the form of books." The children are taught to read and write, but the problems of their own industrial and social life are left untouched.

University extension, too, according to Miss Addams, must plead guilty to the charge of bookishness and of failure to teach the large and important things that concern humanity. This she illustrates from the experience of Hull House.

"The teachers in the night schools near Hull House struggle with Greeks and Armenians,

with Bohemians and Italians, and many another nationality. I once suggested to a professor of anthropology in a neighboring university that he deliver a lecture to these bewildered teachers upon simple race characteristics, and, if possible, give them some interest in their pupils and some other attitude than that all persons who do not speak English are ignorant. The professor kindly consented to do this, but when the time came frankly acknowledged that he could not do it—that he had no information available for such a talk. I was disappointed, of course, and a little chagrined when, during the winter, three of his pupils came to me at different times, anxiously inquiring if I could not put them on the track of people who had six toes or whose relatives had been possessed of six toes. It was inevitable that the old charge should occur to me, that the best-trained scientists are inclined to give themselves over to an idle thirst for knowledge which lacks any relation to human life, and leave to the charlatans the task of teaching those things which deeply concern the welfare of mankind."

THE DANGER OF PRIGGISHNESS.

"We ourselves may have given over attending classes and may be bored by lectures, but to still insist that working people shall have them is to take the priggish attitude we sometimes allow ourselves toward children, when we hold up rigid moral standards to them, although permitting ourselves a greater latitude. If without really testing the value of mental pabulum we may assume it is nutritious and good for working people, because some one once assumed that it was good for us, we throw away the prerogative of a settlement and fall into the rigidity of the conventional teacher.

"The most popular lectures we ever had at Hull House were a series of twelve upon organic evolution, but we caught the man when he was but a university instructor, and his mind was still eager over the marvel of it all. Encouraged by this success we followed the course with other lectures in science, only to find our audience annihilated by men who spoke with dryness of manner and with the same terminology which they used in the class-room."

"Simple people want the large and vital—they are still in the tribal stage of knowledge, so to speak. It is not that simple people like to hear about little things; they want to hear about great things simply told. We remember that the early nomads did not study the blades of grass at their feet, but the stars above their heads—although, commercially considered, the study of grass would have been much more profitable."

THE TROUBLE WITH OUR CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

PRESIDENT ANDREW S. DRAPER, of the University of Illinois, contributes to the June *Forum* an important article on "Common Schools in the Larger Cities." President Draper's long experience as superintendent of public instruction for New York State and later as superintendent of schools for the city of Cleveland entitles his opinions on this subject to unusual weight.

According to President Draper the difficulties of maintaining a system of free schools in which all the elements of the population may be educated together are far greater in the larger cities than in the rural districts or smaller towns. The danger in the larger cities, as he views it, is that the elementary schools will be disowned by "the great, thrifty, well-to-do, intelligent masses who form the body and substance of American society," and will become the schools of the poor alone.

President Draper proceeds to point out some of the difficulties of city school administration. He says:

"No indiscriminate allegations are made against the teachers of the city schools. As a class they are worthy, industrious, and conscientious. The conditions under which they work make life hard. Ordinarily it is mechanical and monotonous. It seldom rises above the commonplace. They are lectured to and kept under edicts and rules until the spirit breaks. Most of them would be glad to advance and would advance if there were opportunity and anything to inspire them; but such is not the case. With exceptions so rare that they do not count, the teachers in the elementary schools of all the greater American cities are tramping around in small circles which are very nearly on the same plane; and the schools do little more than mark time in endless routine.

"INFLUENCE" VERSUS MERIT.

"The reasons may be quickly found. Influence instead of merit secures appointments and promotions. This may be denied, but no one accepts the denials. There are dark-lantern processes. There is, of course, a show of decency; forms are complied with; but the whole system, so far as it relates to the appointment and advancement of teachers, lacks genuine integrity, independence, and courage. The preparation of the greater number of city teachers has been inadequate, and so they lack power, versatility, and adaptability. Diplomas and certificates pass unchallenged without much reference to what they stand for, when, no matter where they

come from, they give little assurance of teaching-power. The pass examination at its best is a poor title to a teacher's place. The only test is quiet and enthusiasm in the school. In view of the many teachers who are weak or worse, much supervision is imperative. But the supervision is commonly insufficient. And in any event it is idle to apply the true test to the teacher, for if found unfit by that standard it cannot reconstruct her and it cannot remove her. If in danger of removal, no matter how deficient, the influences which are about her will become active, and the maudlin sentiment of the community will side with her. If the superintendent be too exact or too courageous, his official life will be made so disagreeable as to be not worth the having. In time this sort of thing commonly subdues him, and he becomes an accomplished compromiser with the trying conditions. If not, he deserves to be numbered with the martyrs and archangels; and he soon gets his deserts. In any event, blessed be the man who, not being allowed to exercise his intelligence and maintain his consistency in an office, has the backbone to go out of it with his colors flying and in company with his self-respect."

"TEACHERS' POLITICS."

Aside from the many meritorious organizations of teachers for self-improvement, some are formed, it seems, to influence legislation and "to control the board of education and the superintendents." These leagues of teachers engage in municipal contests, supporting this or that candidate for local office, in the hope of securing "political influence of the most reprehensible kind" upon the school system.

"They know the weaknesses and the political ambitions of the members of the board of education and play upon them, and with the unlimited powers of the board they are able to do it in ways which not only advance the interests of the 'politician' teachers, but degrade all the rest and demoralize the whole system. With all this going on there can be no pedagogical growth, no genuine educational spirit. Too much is done to help the ones who lack the qualities and the spirit to help themselves if matters were upon the merit basis. It levels the whole system down to the plane of the weaker and less capable ones in the crowd; it puts the best teachers in competition with the poorest upon conditions which are altogether unjust, and makes it almost impossible for them to advance; and it discredits the whole system in the opinion of the public, who, as a general rule, are intensely interested in the schools, pay vast sums for their support, and are quite willing to put adequate authority in

hands competent to insure their efficiency—only to doubt in the end whether their theories are right and whether the resultant system is worth all the effort and money it costs.”

A WRONG SYSTEM.

After describing the buffetings of a parent seeking improvement in school management in one of our great cities, President Draper attempts an answer to the general question, “Whose fault is it?” Briefly, it is not the fault of any particular person or persons; for all connected with the system—the teachers, the principals, the superintendent, the members of the board of education—“mean well.” The trouble is with the system itself.

“The standards are not correct: the spirit is more commercial and political than pedagogical. This results from the fact, above all others, that the system of management is inadequate, confused, unscientific, and irresponsible.

“It is imperative—

“1. That boards be vested with the power of legislation and with no other power, and that individuals be charged with the duty of execution.

“2. That the management of vast business interests be intrusted to business men and the management of instruction to educationists.

“3. That adequate authority and freedom of action be given to executive officers, and that they be protected in the discharge of their duties, so that they may accomplish what they are charged with; that responsibility shall be located, so that there can be no shuffling, so that grievances may be redressed or that the officer who ought and refuses to redress them may be removed—by legal process if necessary.

“4. That favoritism be eliminated from the appointment of teachers; that the test of proficiency be the power to draw out minds and arouse intellectual enthusiasm; that teachers be assigned to the work they can do best; that advancement be made on the ground of merit; that the worthy and the efficient be secure in their positions and all others removed; and that these matters be determined by professional educationists rather than by men seeking political preferment or who know nothing of methods of instruction or of the principles which must form the basis of any effective system of education.

“The first impulse is to say that these propositions are impracticable. But they are not beyond the hope of attainment. They rest on scientific principles which must be observed if the system is to be worthy of support and the schools are to continue as common schools.”

FAULTS OF THE CITY SCHOOL BOARDS.

President Draper goes to the root of the matter in the following vigorous paragraph:

“It is absurd to suppose that a board selected indiscriminately, with confused ideas of its powers, with a natural tendency to meddle with technical matters of which it knows very little, far removed from the people and responsible to no higher authority than itself, should administer such vast interests satisfactorily. In several American cities the board of education is the custodian of more property, spends more money, appoints more people to positions, and determines more important questions independently than the entire State governments, with their legislative, executive, and judicial departments, in half of our States. In law and theory they are part of a State system and responsible to State authority: in fact, they are independent and irresponsible, with no division of powers and no check upon authority. No government ever did administer the affairs of millions of people wisely, ever did care for vast properties safely, ever did handle millions of money prudently, ever did protect the rights of every one and advance to higher planes of efficiency and usefulness, where there was no direct accountability, where there was not an absolute separation between legislative and executive functions, where there were not checks and balances in government, some practical way of redressing individual grievances, and some reasonable hope of attaining or forcing the end for which the whole structure exists. No great enterprise, technical in every nerve and in every breath, ever did succeed where there were not more respect for expert opinions and more defined protection for technical authority than ordinarily show themselves in the school boards of our greater cities.”

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

IN the *North American Review* for June the Hon. James Bryce discusses the subject of commercial education. In considering the branches of instruction which such an education ought to include Mr. Bryce distinguishes between three classes of persons for whom provision is to be made—those who finish their general school education at fourteen years of age, those whose parents are able to continue their general education till sixteen, and those who can afford to stay at school till eighteen. A different commercial course must be laid out for each of these three classes, that for the second being wider and higher than that which can be taken by the first, and that for the third going still further and higher than that suited for the second.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

For boys leaving school at thirteen or fourteen and wishing to get into business life as soon as may be no very extended course is possible. Mr. Bryce thinks that the most that can be done for them is to provide instruction in commercial arithmetic, and especially a training in the habit of quick and accurate mental calculation, the elements of commercial geography, based on the elements of physical geography, a modern language—either French, German, or Spanish—and English composition, with a view to “accustom the boy to state what he knows in the clearest and fewest words, and especially to show him how to arrange his ideas.” Shorthand and book-keeping are also possible subjects for this course, but some authorities doubt whether the latter can be profitably taught before the boy has entered an office and seen what books are for.

SECONDARY.

For young people who leave a secondary school at sixteen Mr. Bryce suggests the following programme of studies:

- “1. Modern languages.
- “2. English composition, including practice in the art of analyzing and summarizing the contents of documents or reports.
- “3. Shorthand and book-keeping (but consider remark made above).
- “4. Commercial geography and the movements of the exchange of commodities in the world at large.
- “5. A general view of the industry and trade of the country.
- “6. The elements of business practice—i.e., a knowledge of the chief operations which belong to commerce in general, including the nature of the documents most commonly used, and a comprehension, which though elementary need not be superficial, of the nature of incorporated companies and partnerships and the use and functions of banks.
- “7. The elements of political economy, especially those branches of it which relate to exchange and finance.

HIGHER.

“Finally, we come to those who pursue their general education up till the age of eighteen at least, some of whom will wish then to enter on a special preparation for commerce, while others will first take a university course and then, if they have time left before they enter commercial life, will desire to learn something calculated to be specially serviceable to them in it. The number of such persons will be comparatively small,

for few indeed are those whose pecuniary means permit them to postpone the beginning of their active business life to so late a point. But the class, if small, is important, because it will chiefly consist of the sons of men who are already at the head of established manufacturing or trading firms or corporations. Such young people will step at once into positions of responsibility, in which it is desirable that they should have as wide and intelligent a view of business as education can give them. Besides modern languages and the subjects numbered 5, 6, and 7 in the last foregoing list, the teaching of which, and especially of 7, would for them be carried to a higher point, they should be encouraged to study recent economic history and the elements of commercial law, and might be taught how to deal with statistics and the art of intelligently watching markets and understanding the conditions which govern the price of securities.”

It is not expected that all the subjects would be pursued by all the learners. Some sort of elective or group system would prevail. The highest commercial schools of Germany, France, and Belgium now teach all these subjects, as well as others, some of which are provided for by the universities and technical schools of this country and England and hence are not included by Mr. Bryce in his special curriculum.

Mr. Bryce strongly recommends that classes for the study of commercial economics be added to university courses in the United States, where the number of universities is much larger, relatively to the population, than in England.

LOMBROSO'S STUDY OF LUCCHENI THE ASSASSIN.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for June there is a paper by Cesare Lombroso on Luigi Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, translated from the *Archives di Psichiatria*.

Lombroso describes Luccheni as “a man of medium stature, about 1.63 meters, with very thick, light chestnut hair, stout, with dark gray, half-closed eyes, roundish ears, heavy eyebrows, voluminous cheek bones and jaw prognatic, low forehead, very brachycephalic (cephalic index 88). He has, therefore, a number of characteristics of degeneration common to epileptics and insane criminals. On the other hand, his handwriting, with its minute characters, especially in the writing of past years, indicates a mild feminine disposition, with little energy of character.”

Luccheni, then, is a degenerate and probably epileptic person descended from an alcoholic father (an Italian priest, by the way).

In Lombroso's opinion Luccheni was greatly influenced by the atmosphere in which he lived.

"An illegitimate child, left in one of those nurseries which are real nests of crime and graver disorders, then consigned to a very poor and not always moral family of mendicant habits, having learned nothing except to beg and wander, he found such modes of subsistence as he could (notice the uncertainty and plurality of his occu-



LUIGI LUCCHENI.

pations, indicating lack of assiduity—servant, soldier, marble polisher, and in the beginning peasant); he found, we might say, as the most constant condition the infelicity which radiated around him from every quarter and, reflecting the worst, urged him to this way of suicide."

WHAT MADE LUCCHENI AN ANARCHIST?

Very significant are the Italian criminologist's reflections on the economic conditions of his country and their bearing on the growth of anarchism:

"Epilepsy and hysteria in Luccheni are explained by his abrupt passage from one condition to the other and by the conversion of factional passion in him into a criminal act. But there are epileptics and criminals everywhere; yet persons thus disordered in Norway and Sweden are not transformed into anarchists; nor in Switzerland and England, whither people resort from all parts of the world, and where, when anarchy shows itself, it is like a meteor falling to the

earth from the extra-planetary regions—wholly isolated and opposed to the world around it.

"The most important cause of this transformation is the misery that weighs upon our unfortunate country, evidence of which comes in from every side even upon those who are not miserable themselves. If even in the latest days Luccheni had been living comfortably, he could not, with the excessively morbid altruism that dominated him, have failed to feel this misery, which is so profound and general in Italy.

"Not much erudition is required to demonstrate the immense economical embarrassment of Italy as contrasted with other countries when it is known that we pay about five hundred times its value for salt, that bread is growing dearer every day, and that the amount consumed diminishes one-tenth every year in these lands.

"It was, therefore, with justice that Scarfoglio said in explaining the origin of anarchism: 'A good fifth of the population of Italy are still living in a savage state, dwelling in cabins that the Papuans would not live in, accommodating themselves to a food which the Shillooks would refuse, having a vision and an idea of the world not much more ample than that of the Kaffirs, and running over the land desiring and seeking servitude.'

"It may be added that it is because of this condition—that is, of the defective civilization that results from it—that there is everywhere a weakened revulsion and diminished horror at blood-crimes, so that there are now 60 homicides for every 100,000 inhabitants.

"We may learn from this what the true remedies should be. The idea of conquering anarchy by killing anarchists is not valid, because every epileptic has another ready to take his place, because anarchistic crimes are to a great extent simply indirect suicides, and because anarchists think as little of their own lives as of the life of another. It is rather necessary to change the direction of the disease by changing the miserable conditions in which it originates."

PHOTOGRAPHING FISHES.

IN the *Overland* for June Dr. R. W. Shufeldt sets forth the importance of photography as an aid to the naturalist in the illustration of zoölogical treatises. Excellent pictures of living animals are now frequently met with in scientific books. It seems that photographers have succeeded best with mammals, then with reptiles, while birds are far more difficult, and it is the rarest thing of all to meet with any good photographs of living fish. To this last-named class of subjects Dr. Shufeldt has directed special

attention. This lack of success in getting satisfactory pictures of fish has been mainly due to the great difficulty in dealing with the light in aquaria, in overcoming reflections, and also to the great restlessness of many of the fishes themselves.

Having obtained access to the aquaria of the United States Fish Commission at Washington, Dr. Shufeldt decided to use a tripod camera, with the very quickest plate obtainable, and to rely on instantaneous exposures.

DIFFICULTIES IN FOCUSING.

"Then came the matter of focusing sharp on the moving subjects. After the tripod and camera had been set in front of the aquarium and the light most carefully studied, this was met by focusing on the inner surface of the glass, then cautiously carrying the focal distance to a point in the water beyond it. So that when a fish in the aquarium swam close by the inner surface of the glass opposite the center of my lens, it might be photographed by an instantaneous exposure. This was tried many times with varying success, the best pictures secured being those wherein the subjects were moving or swimming with the least rapidity. Some fishes poise themselves in the water in such a manner as to be almost immovable in the element—as, for example, in the case of the common pike (*Esox lucius*)—and with but little trouble I secured a fine picture in the case of one of this species. Then some of the sunfish (*Lepomis*) offered fairly good subjects, and in one trial a good result was attained, in which twenty fish appeared upon the same negative, all sharp and clear and exhibiting no movement whatever. These were the common form (*L. gibbosus*) so well known to the young fishermen of our ponds and streams."

ADVANTAGES OF SMALL AQUARIA.

Dr. Shufeldt is confident that better success and more certain results can be obtained by putting the fish in small aquaria, so placed that the rays of the sun can pass horizontally through from side to side, while they are shut off from above.

"The object of a small aquarium is to limit the movements of the fish, and consequently increase the number of instances in any given time, when it comes in focus opposite the center of the lens. By placing the aquarium as suggested we ought to be able to see the blue sky and no more through the two longer and opposite sides. This insures abundant light and an excellent background, giving the very best chances for fine outline and detail. Experi-

ments of this kind were tried at Woods' Holl, Massachusetts, several years ago, at the station of the United States Fish Commission there, and I am informed with very encouraging results, but of these I know only by report.

"The prettiest photographic pictures of fishes are those wherein the subjects exhibit strong dark markings set off by a light, but not too silvery, body. A large gar pike, commonly known as the needle gar, for example, is a beautiful fish for the purpose, and possesses the advantage of remaining long at rest in one position in its tank, thus giving the zoölogical photographer abundant opportunity both to focus and make his exposure."

BACTERIA IN TOBACCO.

MICROBES are now declared not merely to reside in pipe and cigar, but to constitute the very virtue and charm of the fragrant weed. Such is the account given by Mr. G. Clarke Nuttall in the *Contemporary* of "The Flavor of Tobacco." He says:

"The bacteriologist boldly asserts that the delicate aroma, the subtle shades of flavor which variously please the palate of the smoker, are one and all attributable to the agency of microbes alone; that the characteristic taste of tobacco, with its peculiar fascination, is solely the work of these infinitesimal germs; and that it is to oacteria, not to any particular plant growth, that smokers must henceforth tender their gratitude for their enjoyment."

When the leaves of the tobacco plant are mature they are first laid on the ground to wilt, then gathered into bundles and heaped to "sweat." Then they are dried, moistened, stacked, and subjected to fermentation. This last process has always been felt to be important; but now, according to bacteriologists, it is the keystone of the arch. With fermentation begins the production of aroma and flavor. The stacks are breeding-places of myriads of bacteria, and fermentation is the outward and visible sign of their growth.

MICROBES AS MIRACLE-WORKERS.

It was a German bacteriologist, E. Suchsland by name, who found the flavor to be due to the microbes:

"He made interesting and suggestive experiments with these bacteria; he explored for and examined the germs which he found in the fermenting heaps of the finest West Indian tobacco—tobacco famed for its delicate aroma throughout the world; he isolated and cultivated them, and then he introduced these same bacteria into

heaps of inferior German tobacco which was in course of treatment. And the result he obtained was both striking and extraordinary. The poor German tobacco, so remote from the flavor of the best West Indian, became transformed as if by magic into tobacco of a very different quality. Practically a miracle had been performed, for so great was the improvement wrought that the poor tobacco could scarcely be distinguished from the very best, and even connoisseurs and experienced smokers of the finest native tobaccos failed to distinguish it as the original inferior German."

THE BEST "HAVANAS" OUT OF CABBAGE-LEAVES.

What, then, will become of the monopolies of the now highly flavored and sweetly flavored regions? What fall in prices may be expected—unless, Mr. Nuttall suggests, chancellors of the exchequer tax bacteria.

"It has yet to be proved that only upon tobacco-leaves will the bacteria flourish. May not other leaves prove to be almost equally serviceable? There is a wide field here for experiment in the direction of cabbage as a basis for new operations in the best tobaccos."

FLORIDA'S DEBT TO CUBA.

The science of bacteriology has assumed a new meaning to lands where tobacco is grown. Florida, reinforced by some 40,000 Cuban exiles—experts in tobacco culture—and already in 1897 producing 160,000,000 "Havana" cigars, has established a laboratory for special investigation of tobacco bacteria. Mr. Nuttall concludes:

"We may confidently look forward to the day when culture of these germs which control the aroma of the fragrant weed will be obtainable, just as now we have lately discovered that it is possible to have living cultures of bacteria which can give a delicious flavor to our butter and a fine taste to our cheese."

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS.

MAX NORDAU concludes a paper on the Jewish problem in the *North American Review* for June with these words:

"Even well-meaning Christian observers of Jews admit the one point only, that the Jews serve the people among whom they live in a commercial capacity solely. But this is not a correct perception of their nature. It is just in commerce that they could be best spared and most easily replaced, at least among the civilized people of the Occident, and they will presumably, of their own volition, leave trade and turn to other vocations more in accord with their genius after they have lived in freedom and equal rights for a few more generations.

"Where the Jews have attained equal rights they are still haunted by the fears of Ghetto times; they have not yet a sense of quiet and assured possession, but are pursued by the secret dread that they will be again deprived of what has been given them. They are possessed by an almost morbid desire to demonstrate to their Christian compatriots that they are citizens of the country simply, and nothing but that. Their patriotism is more sensitive and demonstrative than that of Christians. They noisily repudiate any solidarity with Jews of other lands. They affect an unnatural indifference toward all Jewish interests, an indifference never met with among Christians. They strive to make their Judaism as unobtrusive as possible, and frequently persuade themselves that they are not a distinctive race, still less a distinctive people, nor that they have had antecedent and historic origins differing from those of their Christian compatriots. Oddly enough, however, only a minority is sufficiently logical to do that which comports with such sentiments—that is, to be baptized and to give their descendants a Christian ancestry by marriage with Christians. From this the conclusion follows that the assimilationists are subject to a passing nervousness only, and that at bottom they have not entirely overcome Jewish nature, and that they will again awaken to race consciousness when emancipation has ceased to be a novelty.

"The Jews who do not possess equal rights—and these comprise four-fifths of the race—have preserved the consciousness that they are a distinctive people. They realize that they can escape the hatred that pursues them only by ceasing to be a recognizable minority in the midst of other peoples. They refuse to sink their identity. Lost identity is no solution of the Jewish problem. They look for their salvation in a reunion in a land which shall be their own, where they will be the majority and where they can develop in a temperature of sympathy along their own organic lines."

FRENCH FREEMASONRY.

IT is well known that freemasonry on the continent of Europe is a very different institution from what Americans and Englishmen understand by the word, and therefore exceptional interest attaches to an anonymous paper on French freemasonry in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The writer divides Frenchmen into two classes—those who believe in the existence of freemasonry and those who do not; the former usually laugh at masonry, the latter laugh at the former.

We are told that masonry has a language of its own in which the foolish and the wise alike express themselves in the same set terms, individuality and originality are effaced, and entering into a lodge is like going to sleep. There is a singular account of a masonic marriage, in which, contrary to Catholic doctrine, it is declared that in all nature love is the sovereign regulator of life and the great unconscious force which presides across the ages over the harmonic antagonism of heredity and adaptation. The bridegroom receives three kisses from the great expert and then passes them on to his wife, while the brothers make a sort of roof of swords over the heads of the young couple, and obtain from them a promise that their children shall be brought up "in respect for science and reason, in contempt of superstitions, and in the love of the principles of the masonic order." An attempt seems to have been recently made to abolish all, or nearly all, of the symbolism which characterizes French masonry, but it failed.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

But what is the idea behind the symbolism? It is that masonry, based upon science, finds in family and social relations the origin of those ideas of duty, good, evil, and justice which it endeavors to disengage from religious superstitions and the theories of metaphysics, and that at every epoch in its history the spread of science and of moral independence have figured in the forefront of its programme. The Mason borrows from positivism the denial of the transcendental and the conception of altruism, but as for the sociology of Comte, he appears to ignore it, probably because it is so clearly based on the work of the French Revolution and of the individualism of 1789. From the evolutionist materialism he borrows the denial of the soul, but he does not apparently think of asking how his theories of the struggle for life, built by that materialism on the ruins of the ancient doctrines, can be reconciled with the principles of solidarity which he, as a Mason, has already accepted.

Nothing is more curious than the incessant use which masonry makes of the word tolerance, which in masonic language appears to mean the resistance of all intolerance. Every idea capable of being denied by a Mason is intolerant or in danger of becoming so. At the masonic conference at Antwerp in 1894 it was explained that in the eighteenth century, when everybody was a deist, the term "grand architect" was not a term of intolerance; but in our age, when atheists are numerous, the term has become a flag of intolerance which must be suppressed. Thus to treat of all religion and all metaphysics furnishes

the philosophy of masonry with an appearance of unity, and practically in the France of to-day the craft stands for hostility to the Roman Church and for free-thought, so called. It is impossible to follow the anonymous writer of this article through his extremely philosophical study of masonic ideas. It is enough perhaps to note that he detects two currents existing in the masonic order—one aiming before all things at secrecy, while the other has begun to feel a taste for a certain publicity, or at any rate the need for a less oligarchical constitution.

THE MYSTERIES OF MITHRA.

M. GASQUET contributes to the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a paper on the worship and the mysteries of Mithra, which formerly exercised so much influence in imperial Rome. Under the empire the old beliefs were dying, and the moment was ripe for the propaganda of new deities. The people were not attracted either by Greek philosophy or by the political *cultus* of the person of Augustus. They demanded something more full of color, symbolism, and spiritual consolation. Thus was the ground prepared for the religions which came from the East. Judaism enjoyed a fleeting popularity, but the simplicity of its dogma and the purity of its ethics repelled the populace, while the worship of Cybele was discredited by the charlatanism and immorality of its priests. There remained the two religions of Isis and of Mithra, which continued to exist even to the fifth century of the Christian era. Of the two, that of Isis was practically absorbed by the cult of Mithra, and at one moment there seemed to be actually a question whether it would be Christianity or Mithriacism which would be adopted by Europe.

CHRISTIANITY A MITHRAIC HERESY.

It may well be asked what was this Mithraic religion. Unfortunately, none of the special treatises which dealt with it have come down to us except in fragments, and other sources of information are equally incomplete. M. Dupuis formed the extraordinary notion that Christianity was a branch of Mithraism—a sort of Mithraic heresy. More recently Professor Cumont has endeavored to penetrate the mysteries of Mithraic doctrine.

What, then, are the origins of Mithriacism? The Romans appear to have regarded it indifferently as derived from Persian or Chaldean sources. Certainly we find the bull of Zoroastrian legend, which may very likely be also related to the astronomical bull of Babylon. Moreover, on Mith-

raic monuments we find the dog, the crow, and the serpent of the Avesta, and the twelve signs of the zodiac, which recall the religions of Nineveh and of Chaldea. The reader of Milton is familiar with the two great principles of good and evil represented by Ormuzd and Ahriman respectively. Surrounding Ormuzd are twenty-eight *izeds* representing the elements of fire, air, water, etc., and Mithra is one of these *izeds*. He belongs to the oldest Aryan mythology, and appears to have been a direct creation by Ormuzd, who places him on an equality with himself. He is at once the dawn and the twilight. Lord of the vast pasturages of heaven, he distributes richness and fertility. He wages perpetual warfare with the darkness and the works of darkness. He has ten thousand eyes and ten thousand ears, so that nothing that is done on earth escapes him, and he knows the most secret thoughts. His special aversion is lying; he is the god of truth, presiding over contracts and the pledged word of men. He presides also over social relations and over those ties which assure the stability of the domestic hearth. Still more interesting is his position as the friend and consoler of mankind; he is the mediator between men and between the creature and its creator. After death it is he who assists the souls of the departed to pass the fatal bridge, and it is he who weighs their actions in the scales of justice; in fact, he is the triple divinity of heaven, of earth, and of death. The conception of such a divinity is undeniably a lofty one, and in some respects affords a remarkable anticipation of the Christian conception of the Messiah. The worship of Mithra spread first to Phrygia, then to the shores of the Mediterranean, and so to Rome.

ASTRONOMY AND RELIGION.

What, it will be asked, were the so-called mysteries of the worship of Mithra? Briefly, they were designed to explain this present life of mankind, to calm the fear of death, and to free humanity from future doom by a purification from sin. The ritual of Mithra was largely astronomical, and the heavenly bodies were conceived of as exercising a direct influence on human destiny. Thus the divine essence of the soul falls into materialism and forgetfulness of the eternal light by a gradual process, which is often represented by a figure of a staircase with seven stopping-places, where are found open doors. These doors are the planets, each of which in turn endows the soul with the faculties necessary for earthly existence. The soul goes up the staircase again, and at each point it sheds a portion of material element and arrives at the top in a purely spiritual condition. It is impossible

to follow M. Gasquet through every section of his long and learned article. Enough to add that Mithriacism owed its success to two principal causes. In the first place, it purified paganism by presenting a religion of a single god; secondly, it furnished an active and practical moral code, it stood on the whole for good against evil, for light against darkness, and yet it did not encourage asceticism or withdrawal from the things of the world, for it taught that life is the means which God has given us in order to earn the rewards of eternity.

THE END OF MITHRIACISM.

This creed, though it was still flourishing at the end of the fourth century, had become but a memory by the middle of the fifth. It was swallowed up whole in the shipwreck of paganism, though traces of it are to be found in the beliefs of various obscure Christian sects and in the astrological speculations of the scholastic theologians. It may be said to have failed partly because its tendency was too individualistic. It inculcated the necessity for personal holiness, but it did not inculcate the great Christian law, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The religion of Mithra limited the law of love to the members of its own faith, whereas Christianity made the application of that law universal. The religion of Mithra was, however, absolutely unique amid all the religions of antiquity in excluding women from its mysteries. Thus though Mithriacism was well advised in breaking with the sensualities of Assyria and Babylon, yet it erred in rejecting not the least noble heritage of paganism—the conception of the majesty of maternity. Christianity, in its triumph over the religion of Mithra, was strong enough to adopt some of the practices of that creed in minor details; thus we celebrate the anniversary of the Nativity on December 25, which was the day of the *Natalitia* of Mithra.

THE BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE Royal Belgian Geographical Society has published the preliminary report of Captain de Gerlache on the results of the *Belgica's* expedition in antarctic waters. For the following condensation of Captain De Gerlache's account of the expedition we are indebted to the *National Geographic Magazine*, of Washington:

"After leaving Punta Arenas, on December 14, 1897, the *Belgica* kept on southward, and without any incident except the loss of a few days, caused by grounding on a submerged rock near Lapataia, reached Hughes Bay on January 24. Three weeks were then passed in exploring this

bay in every direction, and also in investigating a strait discovered between the lands toward the east and a large peninsula, which they temporarily called Palmer Archipelago.

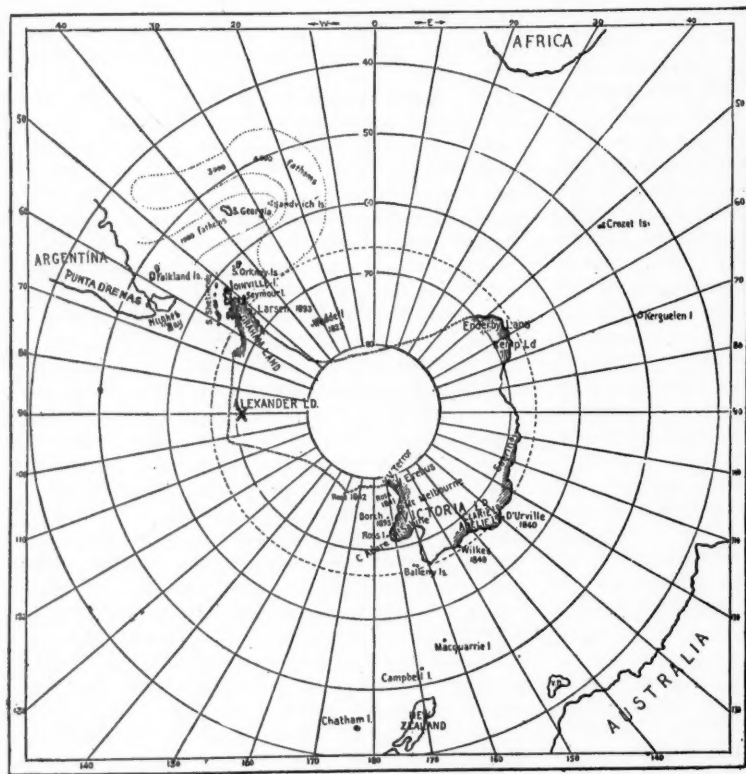
"They entered the Pacific on February 12 and soon made out in the distance Alexander I. Land, but as an impenetrable ice-floe prevented an approach, changed their course to the west. Two weeks later, when at $70^{\circ} 20'$ south by 85° west, a violent northeast wind opened up deep

pletely blocked, as the cakes of ice which surrounded her had welded together and formed an impenetrable field.

LOCKED IN SOUTHERN ICE.

"Beginning with the latter half of the month of March the cold became very sharp because of the winds from the south. The temperature, however, was dependent upon the direction of the wind, for winds from the south brought

clear, sharp weather, while those from the north—that is, from the ocean—almost always meant clouds and mist and a temperature about zero C., and sometimes even higher. The drift also was a direct function of the wind. The aspect of the pack changed continually; though for the most part very compact, at times great gaps and channels would open and extend for miles, but the ship, imprisoned in a wall of ice, could not gain them. By May 30 they had drifted to latitude $71^{\circ} 36'$ by $87^{\circ} 39'$, apparently the farthest point south gained by the expedition. During the winter snow-storms frequently made all work out of doors impossible; also the treacherous character of the ice-floe and the violence of the gusts of wind prevented any long excursion upon the ice. The sun set on May 17 and did not



MAP OF THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

(The x marks the point reached by the *Belgica*.)

channels in the pack, so that although the season was very far advanced, the occasion seemed favorable to continue on toward the south. The dangers of a winter in the antarctic zone were evident, but, on the other hand, if caught in the ice and unable to regain the open sea, they might drift to a high latitude and perhaps winter near new lands. On March 3, seeing the absolute impossibility of continuing farther, they put the helm about, and during the few following days drifted seven or eight miles in the midst of a compact mass of ice. By March 10 the *Belgica* was com-

rise again until July 24. The seals and penguins, without ever being very numerous in the immediate neighborhood of the vessel, constituted the main part of the crew's fare during the last months of winter, and this fresh food not a little contributed to maintain their good health, which, except during the polar night, was excellent.

OPENING OF THE PACK.

"In October, 1898, an outlet opened about 600 meters distant, but immediately around the

ship the floe continued unbroken. As summer was passing very quickly and a second winter seemed imminent, at the beginning of January, 1899, De Gerlache determined to dig a canal to this outlet. The measurements made by the sounding-line indicated an average thickness of ice of one meter, but around the vessel it exceeded two meters. Something like 2,500 to 3,000 cubic meters of ice were excavated, and this work, in which every one took part, lasted for three weeks. By February there only remained the blocks immediately adjacent to the *Belgica*, but the pressure increased; the canal just completed contracted, and at the same time the outlet in which it ended closed up. Eleven days later, however, the pack opened sufficiently for them to advance fifteen or sixteen miles toward the north, when they were again blocked. But the dark sky in the north and the perceptible swelling of the sea were a sure sign that in this direction there was a grand expanse of water, and perhaps the open sea. During the winter the *Belgica* had only once suffered dangerous pressure; only for a few moments had she ever been in danger, but now, continually battered by the great blocks of ice wedged against her by the swelling sea, the little vessel was in a very dangerous situation. Fortunately the pack opened again on March 14, and this time they were able to gain the open sea and return to Punta Arenas.

RESULTS OF THE WINTER'S WORK.

"Captain de Gerlache concludes his report as follows: 'Upon our escape from the pack we were about 103° west longitude, so that the general drift was found to be 18° toward the west by about 70° 31' average latitude. We had seen no signs of the land given in the charts at 70° south and 100° west. It is furthermore worthy of remark that our drifting, which was almost as rapid toward the south before the north wind as it had been toward the north before the south wind, as well as the soundings which we made whenever the weather permitted, carries several degrees toward the south the hypothetical contours of the austral continent in this part of the antarctic zone. During this winter, the first that has been passed in the midst of austral ice, we were able to conduct satisfactory magnetic operations, to form an important series of meteorological polar observations, and to make a good collection of specimens of pelagic and abyssal fauna, as well as of specimens of submarine deposit.'"

The *Belgica* arrived at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, fourteen days after she gained the open sea after her long imprisonment in the ice.

"COLUMBIA," OUR NEW CUP DEFENDER.

IN the July *Outing* Capt. A. Kenealy gives a graphic account of the ceremony of launching the new cup defender *Columbia* in Herreshoff's yards at New Bristol on June 10 last, and proceeds to give what is undoubtedly a thoroughly authentic account of the yacht's chief measurements and characteristics.

"The yacht is 131 feet over all, 89 feet 6 inches on the load water-line, with a beam of 24 feet and a draught of 20 feet. Her lead keel weighs about 90 tons, and she will carry about 13,500 square feet of sail. Her shape is that of the pronounced fin-keel type—nearly as strongly defined as that of the catboat *Wanda*, illustrated in *Outing* for March last. It is evident that Mr. Herreshoff is a full believer in the form of keel first exploited by Bental in *Evolution* and then developed by himself in *Dilemma*. *Vigilant* was too sluggish in stays. *Defender* was not so smart by a fraction in going about as *Valkyrie III*. For that reason the fin of *Columbia* in all its vigorous forcefulness seems to be her foremost characteristic. Her increase in overhang, forward and aft, should give her great advantage over *Defender* in a strong breeze when well heeled. As a matter of fact, it must be conceded that 'Nat' Herreshoff was the first to utilize overhangs as they should be, and in this latest example of his art he out-Herreshoffs Herreshoff. Then we have, in addition to the longer overhangs, a greater cutting away of the forefoot, a greater rake of the sternpost, a flatter floor (giving more power), a deeper draught, a smaller wetted surface, and a larger sail-plan.

ADVANTAGES OVER OLD "DEFENDER."

"Judging from these points *Columbia* should be able to beat *Defender's* old form about eight minutes on a forty-mile course in a steady breeze, especially when reaching. But it is a well-recognized fact that *Defender* was never given the quantity of duck sufficient to develop all her speed. This season Mr. Butler Duncan, Jr., will see to it that she gets canvas enough. Thus the contests between the two great yachts will abound with instructive interest. Naval architecture, however, like medicine, is by no means an exact science. I do not pretend to have more than a modest acquaintance with the art, and even a past master's opinion formed in the glare and glamour of an illuminated launch might be worth less than the ink consumed in putting it to paper.

"There is one thing on which I think I can write with some certainty. *Columbia* is a stronger boat than *Defender*. Her frames of nickel steel and her plating of bronze are more conducive to

soundness of structure than the hybrid hull of *Defender*, which, composed of bronze and aluminum imperfectly insulated, is always undergoing suicidal corrosive destruction. A yachtsman who sailed on *Defender* during a crucial test of her strength tells me that on more than one occasion she gave Mr. Iselin and Mr. Herreshoff considerable anxiety. However, she answered the purpose for which she was built, and if she hangs together long enough to act as a trial horse for *Columbia*, she will have fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of her friends. Her owner, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, has no intention of using her himself, and outclassed cup defenders have no market, especially when they draw twenty feet of water.

"In previous articles concerning the *Columbia* I have written that Commodore Morgan is the sole owner of the yacht. I hasten to correct the misstatement. I am assured that Mr. C. O. Iselin has a large financial interest in the vessel. Thus he is giving hard cash and yachting talent of the highest order to the retention in this country of the *America's* cup."

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS IN ENGLISH TOWNS.

THE April number of the *Musical Herald* contains an interview with Mr. H. Lee J. Jones on the open-air concerts in the courts and alleys of Liverpool which he inaugurated in 1897. As the movement has so far been very successful and has spread to Birmingham and Wolverhampton, a summary of the interview may be of interest to those who believe in the social mission of music:

"At the time the idea occurred to me," says Mr. Jones, "I was engaged in a project of supplying cheap and free meals to underfed school children and others, specially prepared invalid meals to the sick poor of all ages, and grocery and soup-powder parcels and bread to lone widows; and I recollect having a deep desire to do something to elevate and brighten the earthward and dull minds of the poorest poor."

"The first concert was attempted on the evening of July 9, 1897, but was frustrated by the rain. The inhabitants of the court chosen evidently thought the proposal a huge joke, for not until the next evening (after once having seen the arrival of the piano, etc., and hearing announced the postponement of the concert because of the rain) did they, quite unasked, spotlessly wash out the court and hang tissue-paper flags of various hues from window to window. About 400 curiosity-struck people attended."

"The principal needs are a ready-made plat-

form, piano, and rope, the object of the rope being to tie across the court to keep the people a comfortable distance from the platform. Chairs are always lent by the inhabitants of the court, sometimes supplemented by loans from adjacent courts."

"Although all talent rendered is entirely gratuitous, we can now boast a staff of 150 helpers. As a rule fourteen items are given, comprising four sentimental or sentimental-pathetic, two sacred, two patriotic and two humorous songs, two instrumental pieces, and two pianoforte solos."

"Putting on one side well-sung patriotic and sentimental songs as always sure of a hearty clap, it is surprising how much heart-worship is displayed over capably rendered sacred and pathetic songs. The violin seems more popular than the 'cello. Mandoline or banjo solos or duets impart much pleasure. The flute and cornet, accompanied by the piano, also take well."

"A stirring glee whips up the torpid blood in the veins of the poor to an astonishing degree, and, if given as the opening piece, plays an excellent part in calling together the audience. Magic-lantern illustration of songs adds very substantially to the effect on mind and heart and ever lends increased enjoyment."

"The finish of the concert always witnesses a larger number of people present than any other time. I should certainly say, judging by recent experience, that even the poorest poor people can enjoy pure and refined melody and harmony."

"I cannot say I have seen or heard of any sinners transformed into even mild saints as yet through the agency of the concerts, but I have heard a shrewd police sergeant say if the concerts multiplied the work of the police would be very much reduced."

"Summer-time, especially the evenings, is the most drunken period of the year in the slums; consequently then fighting and quarreling are predominant. When a concert is on practically all persons of the immediate vicinity are there, and peace reigns supreme. Picture the glorious outcome of, say, three concerts a week in each slum center!"

"In the summer of 1897, during the comparatively short experiment, 16 concerts were given, attended by an average of 400 adult persons. During last summer we gave 62 concerts (at the rate of about 4 a week), attended by an average of 700 adult persons. With reference to the order kept, it has been remarkably good, not a single insult having been cast at the movement in any way. Of course we endeavor to secure a popular chairman for every concert."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

MR. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, in a somewhat lengthy open letter on "The Canonization of Stevenson," thinks that that rite would be complete but for the elaborate disparagement of the author of "Treasure Island" by Mr. John Jay Chapman in the latter's recent volume, "Emerson and Other Essays." Mr. Chapman complains that everything Stevenson wrote "has a little the air of a *tour de force*." This criticism Mr. Schuyler thinks could only be just if Stevenson forgot his subject in his consciousness of the manner of his masters or of his own, which Mr. Schuyler also thinks is not the case.

In an exceedingly interesting essay Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall discusses "Rudyard Kipling and Racial Instinct." Mr. Marshall does not hesitate to call Kipling—as, indeed, few people now would—the most famous living writer. He thinks Kipling's power is not due to realism or to his skill in the widest reach of the poet's art, but in the fact that he expresses the force of the deeper-lying human instincts as they are stimulated by the demands of modern life. All of us who are readers of Kipling know how elementary these human instincts are that the novelist expresses, and how there are voices now which call them crude and even brutal. Mr. Marshall, himself evidently a friend and admirer of Kipling, is led to ask whether these qualities of the young genius which enables him to express the instinctive force within us are of the kind that destine him to master other generations as he masters ours. "There are times," says the essayist, "when we cannot avoid asking ourselves whether the use of local dialect, the appeal to special classes, the treatment of problems which are of merely momentary interest, may not prevent our descendants from listening to the nobler sentiments which set our hearts throbbing as we read his words." It is to Kipling's future work that Mr. Marshall looks for the literature which shall make the Anglo-Indian a star of the first magnitude in English literature.

The *Century* opens with an article by Frank M. Chapman describing "Bird Rock," a rocky islet in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence frequented by vast numbers of birds, which nest in the rocky fastnesses of the cliffs. Mr. Chapman's photographs, reproduced here, of many different varieties of birds in their homes on the cliffs are the most remarkable photographs of wild life that we have ever seen, and raise a wonder as to how the physical difficulties of taking the pictures could have been overcome.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July *Harper's* Mr. Worthington C. Ford, the late chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, discusses "Our Trade Policy with the Colonies," in the light of what we have already done with Hawaii and of the conditions in Porto Rico and Cuba. The question of the Philippines is, of course, the important one for Mr. Ford. He thinks it would be absurd to extend the navigation laws to them, and equally absurd to apply the Chinese exclusion act, and he considers a

system of bounties entirely inadequate as a means to stimulate the growth of solid trade in natural products. His conclusion is that there is but one policy to pursue—that of free trade in the Philippines, permitting the islands to find their place under the full stress of competition. In Porto Rico he advises a tariff for revenue only and the free entry of the island's products into American markets, while Hawaii has already been assured free trade.

Mr. Herbert C. MacIlwaine gives a dashing description of "The Australian Horseman," by which he means the antipodean analogy to our cowboy rider. Bucking is evidently not monopolized by the Texan and New Mexican mustangs, for Mr. MacIlwaine tells us that it flourishes in luxuriant forms in Australia, and that the mastery of ferocious buck-jumpers is an absolutely necessary qualification for the Australian stockman. "This bucking," says Mr. MacIlwaine, "and this alone, can prove the horseman born. Most men, by brute strength or intelligence, will sit a buck or two; beyond that the frightful quickness and suddenness of the thing baffle all mere strength and all conscious calculation in balance and adjustment of the body. One rider will sit apparently loose and free, his arms flying, and even his legs moving, till his heels touch from the shoulder almost to the flank; another will clip himself fast like calipers behind the girth, giving and swinging from the belt upward, almost gently, as a buoy rides out a gale. A rider's method is as much the result of inspiration and instant judgment as the colt's bucking is of shrewdness and destructive energy."

This issue of *Harper's* responds to the vacation season with an increased proportion, of stories, verse, and letter writing. Serials by H. B. Marriott Watson and William D. Howells are continued, and there are short stories by Zangwill, Thomas A. Janvier, Frederic Remington, and others, with a third part of Mr. Russell Sturgis' valuable series on "The Interior Decoration of the City House."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

"SCRIBNER'S" for July, like *Harper's*, forbears to use in the midsummer month any large proportion of matter of serious import. The most important feature is the opening article on John La Farge, by Russell Sturgis, a careful and adequate analysis of the great artist's work, with many reproductions from his note-book, which give the essay a technical as well as a popular æsthetic value. Mr. Sturgis points out a noticeable recurrence in Mr. La Farge's life and work to the characteristics of the great mediæval painters, in that these many-sided men were travelers and scholars. It is rare nowadays that an eminent artist should be, as Mr. La Farge is, like a painter of the old time, a traveler, reader, collector, and student; a colorist, a decorator, a painter in large and in little; a book illustrator in his early days, a faithful student draughtsman, a water-colorist, a painter of large pictures in oil, and a mural decorator.

The "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by Sidney Colvin, contain in this month's series the corre-

spondence from Bournemouth in 1884-85. It was during these years of Stevenson's life that he wrote the two plays in collaboration with Mr. Henley and published "Prince Otto," "More New Arabian Nights," and the "Child's Garden of Verses." They were invalid years for Stevenson. In one of the first letters there is a pleasant note from the novelist to his publisher, Mr. Chatto, which showed how the author's kindly, buoyant spirit refused to be dragged by illness into that sour attitude toward the business world in general and publishers in particular so often found in literary life. Stevenson spoke of having an offer of £25 for "Prince Otto" from America. "I do not know if you mean to have the American rights; from the nature of the contract I think not; but if you understood that you were to sell the sheets, I will either hand over the bargain to you or finish it myself and hand you over the money if you are pleased with the amount. You see, I leave this quite in your hands. To parody an old Scotch story of servant and master, if you don't know that you have a good author, I know that I have a good publisher. Your fair, open, and handsome dealings are a good point in my life, and do more for my crazy health than has yet been done by any doctor."

Mr. E. G. Chat gives a readable account of "The Foreign Mail Service at New York." The writer agrees with Postmaster-General Gary in his opinion that the present International Postal Union system is "one of the grandest projects of the century." The working union of the system is the "exchange office," and the administration of each country selects these dispatching and receiving centers, according to the quantity of mail handled at any port. Sometimes, especially in Europe, the offices are on trains. The general supervision over all American exchange offices is centered in the office of foreign mails, in Washington, but Mr. Chat thinks that the fact that over 90 per cent. of foreign mail-matter is handled at or passes through the New York office would make it exceedingly advantageous to transfer to New York the supreme direction of that service.

Mr. James F. J. Archibald describes "Havana Since the Occupation." He says that the people have not even begun to realize that the soldiers are there to help them in the establishment of their republic. To them a soldier means oppression, and the presence of armed troops gives them the idea that we are trying to keep the territory that we have paid so dearly to conquer. Mr. Archibald thinks that the American army of occupancy is doing work that the nation will be proud of in years to come, and that the sooner both we and the Cubans realize this the better.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE July *Cosmopolitan* contains a readable sketch of Gen. Frederick Funston, by Mr. Charles S. Glead, and we have quoted from it at length in another department. Frances de Forest contributes the opening article on "Some Americans Who Have Married Titles," being a series of sketches of the handsome and wealthy American girls who have captured titled foreigners, with, of course, the portraits of the fortunate damsels. The author takes a more genial and sentimental view of the phenomenon than is generally current, and believes that most of these international marriages are love-matches, at least on the part of the American girls, "for European noblemen have such

courtliness of bearing, such grace of address, and show such a deferential manner toward women that they become at once ideals of romantic personality in the eyes of democratic-American maidens."

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck writes an essay on "Balzac and His Work," and announces his own belief that in the end the author of the "*Comédie Humaine*" will at the last be placed higher in the temple of fame than Shakespeare, and at the very apex of the pyramid.

An article in the *Cosmopolitan's* prize series on "The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home" attempts to map out the economic system for an income of \$2.50 per day. Charlotte W. Eastman, who writes this article, thinks that such an income should give the mistress of the household about \$200 a year for her table, \$100 for rent, \$50 for fuel and light, \$150 for clothing, \$50 for insurance, and \$200 for remaining bills.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson is engaged in the *Cosmopolitan* in a vigorous controversy with Prof. H. T. Peck concerning "Woman's Economic Place." Professor Peck thinks that women have no business to be independent of men. Mrs. Stetson thinks that "a world of economically independent women will be a much safer and purer world for girls to work in than the world around us now," and that it will mean more happiness for men, too.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE July *McClure's* begins with an article on "The Automobile in Common Use," by Ray Stannard Baker, which we reserve for quotation in our next number.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, contributes an unusually excellent piece of "popular science" in his account of "The Unsolved Problems of Astronomy." He tells us that the greatest fact which modern science has brought to light is that our whole solar system, including the sun with all its planets, is now journeying toward the constellation Lyra, and that the greatest of the unsolved problems of astronomy is when, where, and how this journey began, and when, where, and how it will end. This journey is unceasing and unchanging, and at the rate of 10 miles a second, or about 300,000,000 miles a year. Mr. W. A. Fraser gives an interesting recital of the turbulent phases of life in the Canadian northwest and of the work of the mounted police in curbing the wild Sioux.

William Allen White has a "Boyville" story and W. A. Fraser an Indian story.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's biographical sketch, written for the new popular edition of Kipling, is published in this number in advance of the appearance of that edition. No doubt it is, as to facts, more authentic and full, although it is brief, than any other of the sketches of Kipling that have appeared, and we have quoted from it in another department.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN his article on "Building a Trust," in the July *Lippincott's*, Mr. Henry Wilton Thomas points out the part, and the very large part, that the professional promoter plays in a great number of the business combinations now being formed and the effect on the employees of the absorbed companies. In the matter of compensation to the several concerns that surrender

their properties to the new general company, a uniform system is in vogue. Generally payment to the individual manufacturer is made in preferred stock and a generous bonus of common stock. In most cases cash is also paid, but the smaller concerns as a rule get little or no cash. Where cash is received it is divided *pro rata* among the stockholders.

Mr. George J. Varney, writing on "Self-Propelled Street Vehicles," discusses the various forms of automobiles now in use, and is not very hopeful concerning the practical uses of electric vehicles for road purposes, even with future improvements. He says that up to the present time steam is used more than any other force for road carriages. He calls the new product, liquid air, the "dark horse" in the field of rival forces for self-propelled vehicles. The lightest automobile which he has been able to learn of is a French wagon for two persons, equipped with a steam motor, the entire weight of which is 140 pounds.

Sarah Y. Stevenson, president of the Civic and Acorn clubs of Philadelphia, attempts to answer the question, "What Are Women Striving For?" She thinks that the strife is a simple adjustment of conditions and is analogous to the labor question, the race question, and other modern problems born of altered conditions. Her attitude is shown in her approval of the progressive parents of even conservative China, who now allow their daughters' feet to expand to natural proportions, and in her belief that when Chinese women can keep step with their men these will no longer deny to them the possession of a soul, and that while respecting them more they will not love them less.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for July begins with a picturesque description by William Perrine of the occasion "When Washington Was Married." He gives this picture of Washington as he stood up before the altar with his bride, Martha Custis: "It is doubtful whether among all the stalwart Virginians in the goodly company at the White House there was one who was a finer specimen of athletic manhood. In height he stood six feet two inches, with a somewhat slender, tapering frame as compared with his heavier figure in later years. He was straight as an Indian; his shoulders and his hips broad; he was neat-waisted, but not deep-chested; his legs and arms were long, and he weighed 175 pounds. His feet and hands were large, and Capt. George Mercer in describing him shortly after the wedding, spoke of his well-shaped head 'gracefully joined on a superb neck,' his 'large and straight rather than prominent nose,' his blue-gray, penetrating eyes, his round cheekbones, his regular features under perfect control, his pleasing and yet commanding countenance, and his dark brown hair done up in a queue." Mr. Perrine tells us that Washington was punctilious to the last degree in the matter of his dress. In his travels he wore the finest trappings of his military rank, and engaged an English tailor to make his ordinary apparel.

Prof. J. H. Gore tells of the vagaries of Ludwig II., the mad King of Bavaria, under the title "The Moonlight King." Among these vagaries was a room in one of his castles which Professor Gore tells us could not be duplicated for less than \$1,000,000. The vaulted ceiling is one great allegorical painting, the walls are panels of hammered gold of intricate designs, and the bed alone

cost \$80,000. The hangings required 80 women working for seven years to complete them. Mad as Ludwig was, his life was not without its high uses, for even the extravagances suggested gave a great impetus to the fine arts, and on his coming to his throne one of his very first acts was to send for Richard Wagner and give him the means that would enable him to continue his work as a composer. Thus the world owes to Ludwig's munificence "*Die Meistersinger*," "*Die Nibelungen Ring*," and "*Parsifal*."

The editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is printing a series of articles on girl life in various countries, and this month the German maiden's career is described by Charlotte Bird. Clifford Howard tells of "The First Camp-Meeting in America," in August, 1799, near Russellville, Ky., under the leadership of John and William McGee, and there are stories by Anthony Hope, John Kendrick Bangs, and others.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for July begins with an article on "English Imperialism," by William Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham assumes that English imperialism is the inevitable outcome of the national experience and that it has a solid basis in England's economic condition and requirements. He denies that it has been forced on England by motives of expediency; it has been to a great extent an academic movement, thought out and advocated, for instance, by Sir John Seeley, the regius professor of history in Cambridge. Mr. Cunningham says that the loyalty to the crown in England has been intensified very markedly during the last thirty years; but even so it was a surprise to Englishmen to find how strong the devotion to the Queen was in the colonies, as evinced in her jubilee year of 1897. On the whole, he says Englishmen look out on the twentieth century with anxiety, but with no misgivings as to the result. "We know that our national debt is large and that our coal is being exhausted; our material advantages are not so great as they once were; but for all that we seem to have the men who are fitted to do the very thing the world needs most."

Jacob A. Riis, under the title "The Tenement: Curing Its Blight," describes the condition of New York slums before a systematic movement was made to better them, and especially the work of the Good Government Clubs in New York City and the results of the law of 1895 for condemning slum property, which is nearly a copy of the English act. He speaks encouragingly of the noble efforts of Mr. D. C. Mills in building homes for workingmen. Mr. Mills' company has now increased its capital to \$2,000,000 and a suburban colony is being established by the company, and the venture seems decidedly a success. A large proportion of the shareholders are workingmen; indeed, 45 per cent. of the total number of shareholders hold less than ten shares each.

Following Mr. Mill's projects there has come a woman's hotel company that will endeavor to do for the self-supporting single women of New York what Mr. Mills has done for the men. It is proposed to erect at a cost of \$800,000 a hotel capable of sheltering 500 guests, at a price coming within reach of women earning wages as clerks, stenographers, nurses, etc. It is said that over 40,000 women need an establishment of this sort.

Mr. Charles Johnston, writing on "The True American Spirit in Literature," complains that the American spirit as shown consists of "floods of light, meager coloring, no atmosphere at all. The writers of the future must give up everything which depends on the atmosphere of the Church, with its mystery and tradition, and the atmosphere of the palace, the castle, and the court. All these things will be stripped off as the mist vanishes before the noonday sun; and we shall have plain humanity, standing in the daylight, talking prose. American writers will have to pull their books through without weather in a larger sense than that meant by Mark Twain."

THE ARENA.

THE opening article of the June *Arena* is a fascinating account of the California honey-bee industry by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener.

"A Japanese View of Kipling" is perhaps one of the most hostile criticisms of that author thus far published. The writer takes up in order almost every quality in Kipling's prose and poetry that has been most cordially praised by Anglo-Saxons, and demonstrates to his own satisfaction, by passages from Kipling, the utter absence of every such quality. To this Japanese critic it appears that Kipling has neither seen the things worth seeing nor described successfully the things that he has seen. He says:

"Kipling came out of India, the favored cradle of philosophy; but *bhusta*, hapless girl widows, mud huts, bloodshed, the blunders of the mighty British administrations in India, 'the gate of a hundred sorrows,' and the ten commandments broken to pieces among the civilians, and the adventures of the privates, are all he seems to have seen and written about."

Mr. Theodore W. Curtis says "A Word for the Mormons." Mr. Curtis' article is a plea for fair play for Mormonism. He says that Mormonism is not essentially polygamous, and indeed has claims to attention as an important social and religious force.

Laura Sterette McAdoo writes on "Woman's Economic Status in the South." This writer holds that because of the quicker industrial pulse, mixed population, and closer commercial and mental association with the world at large there is in the Northern States a larger freedom for the economic activity of women than in the South, where the absence of a foreign element and resulting intercourse with other different peoples makes for conservatism. The woman worker in the South is an object of sympathy; her entrance into the economic and industrial life of the people is viewed as a sad necessity rather than as an opportunity.

Ex-Gov. Horace Boies, of Iowa, in an article on the restoration of silver expresses his disapproval of the action of the Chicago convention in 1896. He asserts that when that convention declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold, without the slightest pledge or assurance that parity between the coins should be maintained, "it departed materially and dangerously, as it has proved, from the strict letter of all its promises theretofore made and from all prior teachings of the most able and trusted of its leaders." Mr. Boies is now convinced that "a majority of the people of this nation do not and never will indorse the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the fixed and unalterable ratio of 16 to 1 with gold or at any other ratio that is glaringly wide of the

commercial ratio." He therefore urges his fellow Democrats to return to the standard of 1892—i.e., coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination—provided that the dollar unit of coinage for both metals be of equal and exchangeable value or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure parity.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, contributes a brief article in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, and Mr. Herbert N. Casson describes the last mayoralty contest in Toledo, as a result of which Mayor Jones was so triumphantly reelected.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from Max Nordau's article on "Israel Among the Nations," from Mr. Bryce's paper on "Commercial Education," and from Senator Ford's exposition of the new franchise-tax scheme, appearing in the June *North American*.

The opening article of this number is contributed by Secretary Gage, and deals with the present conditions and prospects of the United States Treasury. "The position of the Treasury at present," says Secretary Gage, "is fairly good; the prospects for the immediate future are free from any features of special alarm." The great problem of the Treasury, as Secretary Gage conceives it, is to disassociate the natural function of the Department, which, simply stated, is the collection of the public revenue and the payment of public expenditure, from the unnatural features of note issues, gold redemptions, and the maintenance of a parity between gold and silver. The duties involved in the present system, says the Secretary, require different organization from that now possessed by the Treasury. The effort to perform them, in his opinion, will always be expensive and full of dangers to public and private interests.

The Hon. William J. Bryan reviews "Jeffersonian Principles." Mr. Bryan explains Jefferson's action in suspending the coinage of silver dollars as follows: Jefferson made the order at the suggestion of bankers because of the scarcity of small coin, but it did not interfere with the free and unlimited coinage of silver in half dollars, quarters, and dimes, all of which were at that time full legal tender, equal to gold. The question of denomination is of course, immaterial so long as the coinage has full legal tender power.

Former Chief Justice Henry C. Ide, of Samoa, writes on the imbroglio in that island. Mr. Ide foresees great difficulties before the commission in dealing with the native question, which he thinks will tax the ability and insight of the commission to the highest degree. Mr. Ide can see no reason why the commission should not be able to frame amendments to the treaty that, so far as foreigners are concerned, will be unanimously supported by the powers.

Mr. S. N. D. North, a member of the Industrial Commission now in session in Washington, gives an exposition of the plans and purposes of the commission in entering on its work. The commission has separated itself into four subdivisions of five members each, which have respectively to deal with problems peculiar to agriculture, to manufacture and general business, to mining, and to transportation. A fifth subdivision is composed of members of each of these four, and to this body is intrusted the important task of collecting and classifying the statistical material already at hand in

the shape of government documents and various reports relating to these questions. The commission does not propose to duplicate any of the official information already available for its uses. The most important single topic which the commission will have to deal with is the subject of trusts. Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, has been appointed as the commission's expert agent to study the question of combination and consolidation from the economic point of view and to collate and analyze the facts in their bearing upon prices, upon the wage-earning class, upon production, and upon the community as a whole.

The Hon. James Roche, M.P., writes on "The Outlook for Carlism;" General Miles contributes the second chapter of his history of the Spanish war; Mr. Joseph Reinach discusses "The Present Aspects of the Dreyfus Case;" the prospects of the work of the peace conference at The Hague are set forth by "A Diplomatist;" and Mr. Edmund Gosse deals with the woman question in a paper entitled "The Reverses of Britomart."

THE FORUM.

FROM the June *Forum* we have selected President Draper's discussion of "Common Schools in the Larger Cities" and Mr. Brooks Adams' paper on "England's Decadence in the West Indies" for review and quotation in another department.

Mr. Francis A. Channing, M.P., writes on "The Crisis in the Church of England," stating the case against the ritualists.

The article by Mr. Robert T. Hill would lead us to suppose that the value of Porto Rico has been enormously overrated. He shows that to the trade and laboring classes of the United States the island offers few inducements. "There are as good (or better) tailors, hatters, shoemakers, and barbers on the island as in our own country." There are, however, some inducements for intelligent agriculturists, or rather horticulturists—scientific farmers who can utilize and direct native labor. In the culture of the three great staple crops, cane, coffee, and tobacco, the Porto Rican is already very well versed, but the quantity and quality of the fruit product might be greatly increased by scientific horticulture. "The only present opening in Porto Rico to the farmer of small capital is that of growing export fruits, such as oranges and bananas." But the consumption of these is limited and Cuba is a prospective competitor in the industry. There are hardly any wild lands awaiting virgin cultivation in Porto Rico. The forests have been mostly destroyed. Most of the towns are lighted by gas or electricity; many of them are well paved or macadamized. Water and sewage works are needed in most places. There is a field, though a small one, for transportation systems and means of communication.

Dr. J. M. Rice, the editor of the *Forum*, states a number of reasons why teachers in this country do not now have a professional standing ranking with that of physicians or lawyers. He shows that the teacher's diploma is in itself of little value, while the teachers themselves do not agree upon the most elementary points of the science of education. It is not, however, the chief purpose of Dr. Rice's paper to point out the defects which are so generally recognized and admitted, but rather to make certain practical suggestions which may lead not only to the raising of the present standard of teaching, but a marked strengthening of our whole

system of elementary education. Dr. Rice finds that the chief deficiency of pedagogy at the present time is the lack of any adequate means of accurately observing and recording data. The progressives in education, for example, while arguing for a change in the methods of instruction in such subjects as arithmetic, are entirely without facts by which to justify their theories. Dr. Rice contends that it should be the business of such a body as the National Educational Association to procure and publish such facts. Dr. Rice himself several years ago made examinations extending to 100,000 children, and he now appeals to the National Educational Association to carry on a work the proportions of which are too large for individual enterprise. His plan consists in examining pupils who have been examined in various subjects in different ways and then comparing the results, the questions being the same, grade for grade, in all cases. The results must be tabulated in proper statistical form and accompanied by statements as to the number of minutes devoted daily to the subjects under consideration, the methods employed, and numerous other features that must be taken into account. Dr. Rice's proposition is certainly deserving of serious consideration from the educationists of the land.

Another educational article, of somewhat more technical character, is contributed by Dr. William O. Krohn, and is entitled "Physical-Growth Periods and Appropriate Physical Exercises."

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes on trade relations between the United States and Canada. Mr. Low holds that many American politicians are making a mistake in assuming that political union must precede any increase of trade between the two countries, and that "political union can be accomplished by making life so uncomfortable for the Canadians that, as the only means of escape, they will throw themselves into our arms." Mr. Low declares that Canada will never provide a market for American manufacturers at the expense of her own people. She will never close her custom-houses so long as the United States adheres to protection. "Practically, the Dominion need import nothing except those articles of luxury which the American continent cannot supply. But reciprocity between the United States and Canada would mean a trade large and profitable to both countries."

Mr. Charles A. Conant, writing on "The Struggle for Commercial Empire," argues for the adoption by the United States of "a monetary system which will give certainty to exchanges and a banking system which will give them elasticity." Old restrictions upon trade and useless superstitions, he declares, must be abandoned in the contest for commercial supremacy. The policy of protection must be adapted to the new conditions or it must be abandoned.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne directs attention to the fact that recent events have disclosed in this country an abundance of good material for the making of colonial administrators.

"Are there not hundreds and thousands of well-educated, well-bred, magnanimous men who are wasting their days on Fifth Avenue, at receptions, at races, at the opera, with temptations toward things yet more useless and morally debilitating, who, if the chance were offered them, might become the peers of the Rhodeses and Lawrences of our kin across the sea? Unquestionably there are. And with their aid would not America win a fairer fame than she ever could by multiplying selfish fortunes and by fostering dishonest

schemes within her continental border? Surely she would."

Mr. J. W. Midgley, formerly chairman of the Southwestern Railway Association, furnishes a paper on railroad management, in which he makes clear the unreasonable attitude of our Government in hampering the railroad corporations with numerous petty restrictions, withholding from them liberty of cooperation and at the same time declining to assume responsibilities attaching to ownership.

Prof. G. R. Carpenter, of Columbia University, writes an able defense of Dumas the elder. He shows that Dumas' power was due not only to the existing character of his plots, but also in no small degree to the nobility of his characters and the general fidelity of his novels to historical truth.

Lieutenant-Commander Kimball, of the *Vixen*, writes in a satirical vein on the attitude of our Government toward the submarine-boat idea. He shows that while we have been delaying the decision of the question France has taken up the details of the American submarine boat and applied them in the torpedo-boats now in course of construction. These torpedo-boats, especially the submarines, constitute, in Commander Kimball's opinion, the best form of insurance against war risks.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

THE current number of the *American Journal of Sociology* (University of Chicago, bi-monthly) is especially strong in important discussions of timely sociological topics. Miss MacLean's paper in this number, entitled "Two Weeks in Department Stores," has been quoted elsewhere.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman presents in the compass of sixteen pages a cogent and forcible argument for the single tax.

Mr. V. S. Yarros writes on "Taxation and the Philosophy of the State," taking the ground that the only equality sought in taxation is equality of sacrifice and burden.

The German writer Paul Göhre contributes a paper on "The Social Objects of the National-Social Movement in Germany." The National Socialists, according to this writer, favor all forms of rational improvement along existing lines, such as the further extension of workingmen's insurance, legal protection for workingmen, the extension of non-partisan bureaus of employment, the amelioration of workingmen's dwellings, and all educational movements, the majority of all German Protestant teachers being counted among the adherents of their mode of thought.

Writing on "Profit-Sharing and Cooperation," Prof. Paul Monroe describes several interesting experiments, particularly that of the N. O. Nelson Company at Leclaire, Ill., which has recently accomplished in one of its six departments a transition from profit-sharing to actual cooperative ownership. To the Leclaire Cooperative Cabinet Association were transferred buildings, machinery, and material to the value of \$60,000. More than one-half of the workmen in that department subscribed for one share each at \$1,000 per share. One-tenth of this was to be paid by deducting 15 per cent. from wages, the remainder to be paid out of profits. Others of the workmen may go in when they choose

upon the same terms, and no new men are hired except on these terms. Six per cent. interest is paid the company on the unpaid balance of the purchase price and to each member on the amount of his paid-up stock. These payments are charged to the expense account before there is any division of profits. One-half of the profits are then divided in proportion to wages and credited on each one's share. Ten per cent. of the profits is devoted to education and the remainder to public maintenance, pension and old-age funds, to depreciation and surplus funds. It is hoped in time to establish all the departments at Leclaire on this basis.

Prof. W. I. Thomas writes on "Sex in Primitive Morality" and Charles A. Ellwood continues his series of "Prolegomena to Social Psychology."

THE YALE REVIEW.

The current number of the *Yale Review* (quarterly) has its usual complement of important political and economic articles. In the editorial "Comment" the question of charges on country bank checks, lately brought to public attention by the action of the New York Clearing House, is discussed. The editors set forth the advantages of deposit accounts, even in the smaller and more remote places, and declare that the New York Clearing House, in order to save itself \$2,000,000 a year, has no right to impose upon those who have dealings with it a waste of \$10,000,000 worth of time. The editors also discuss the relations of the corporations to State law, holding that either the States must agree among themselves upon a uniform system of taxation and upon an equitable division of the proceeds or the federal Government must take the matter in hand. The signs of the times seem to point to some form of a general corporation tax levied by the federal Government.

Prof. Henry E. Bourne describes the French colonial experiment in Indo-China. He concludes that the outlook for French colonization of the far East is better now than it was ten years ago. The machinery of administration has been constructed and the main lines of policy laid down. It is not yet clearly shown, however, that the experiment will ever be anything more than an imperial luxury.

Prof. Carl C. Plehn contributes an instructive paper on "Taxation of Mortgages in California." Perhaps it is not generally known that for fifty years past California has attempted to tax mortgages, and that for the last twenty years she has used for this purpose the method adopted by the present State constitution in 1879. It has now been found, however, that the law can be successfully evaded, and it seems likely that it will soon become a thing of the past.

Prof. H. H. Powers writes from Berlin on "The Political Drift of Germany." Professor Powers shows that the separatist tendencies of the German states have been increased during the first decade of the reign of William II. by needless interference. "Parliament has been manipulated and cajoled into servility and insignificance, monarchy and its analogues in all military and civil functions have been exalted and protected against wholesome criticism, and, finally, freedom of speech has been curtailed in connections where it was most cherished and most valuable." The Social Democrats, however, are rapidly gaining ground, and in Professor Powers' opinion are sure to win in the long run.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL
AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

In another department we have quoted at some length from the paper of Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, on "A Function of the Social Settlement," appearing in the May number of the *Annals*.

Mr. W. J. Branson writes on "Tendencies in Primary Legislation." He points out many defects in existing primary laws, showing that such legislation has not attempted to do more than guarantee the honest casting and counting of votes. He says: "There has been apparently no general recognition of the fact that a system which strictly precludes fraud and corruption may nevertheless totally fail to reflect the sentiment of the majority. The method of selecting candidates—a matter of no less importance—has usually been disregarded. In some States the previously existing system is legally recognized, but as a rule the whole matter is left to the discretion of the party committee. Throughout the Southern States the general practice is to nominate by direct popular vote, while in the North and West the convention plan prevails." In connection with this article Mr. Branson publishes a valuable table of primary election laws in the different States.

The concluding portion of Hans Dietler's valuable account of "The Regulation and Nationalization of the Swiss Railways" is published in this number of the *Annals*.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

In the current number of the able review edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia University, the Hon. G. L. Rives writes on "Problems of an Inter-Oceanic Canal," giving an admirable preliminary survey, so to speak, of the work laid out for the commission recently appointed by President McKinley. M. Rives directs our attention to certain preparations which this Government ought now to be making if it is intended to assume the sole control of the Nicaragua Canal within the next ten years. These he summarizes as follows: (1) abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; (2) negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or with Colombia, as the case may be, to secure the best possible arrangement for enabling us to protect our interests and fulfill our obligations as the guardian of peace and order; (3) intelligent reorganization of the army; (4) creation of regular diplomatic, consular and colonial services."

The *Quarterly* has devoted much space of late to the consideration of colonial and imperial problems. In this number Prof. John Davidson contributes the second of his papers on England's commercial policy towards her colonies since the Treaty of Paris. Prof. George E. Howard writes on "British Imperialism and the Reform of the Civil Service," taking issue with Professor Giddings and other writers who have maintained that colonial responsibility will stimulate the regeneration of our national civil service.

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood reviews the history of Connecticut as a corporate colony.

Prof. John C. Schwab contributes an interesting and valuable statistical paper on "Prices in the Confederate States, 1861-65," and Dr. Max West, of the Department of Agriculture, contributes the first of the series of papers on "The Distribution of Property Taxes in City and Country." A number of signed book reviews and the "Record of Political Events" for the past six months

by Prof. Munroe Smith round out an unusually interesting number of the *Quarterly*.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

The June number of *Guntton's*, like most issues of that periodical, is mainly devoted to the editorial discussion of timely economic and social topics. The opening article of the number, "The Tether of Large Fortunes," has been quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." The editor also expresses his views on the position occupied by Mr. Edward Atkinson as the champion of freedom of discussion, on the taxation of corporations and franchises, and on various other matters of public interest. There is a statistical article on "City Advantages in Education," and Mr. H. Hayes Robbins contributes a paper on "Powers and Perils of the New Trusts," "Science and Industry Notes," a review of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's "Natural Taxation," and a number of brief reviews of new books complete the number.

LABOR DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

The May number of the *Bulletin of the Department of Labor* (Washington, bi-monthly) contains several articles of popular interest. Prof. Edward W. Bemis describes the "Benefit Features of American Trade Unions" in an exhaustive paper; Prof. W. E. Burghardt du Bois writes on "The Negro in the Black Belt: Some Social Sketches," giving statistical information about groups of negro families in certain towns and villages of Georgia and Alabama. The *Bulletin* contains the usual abstracts of recent reports of State bureaus of labor statistics, of recent foreign statistical publications, and of important court decisions in this country affecting labor, together with the laws of various States relating to labor enacted since January 1, 1896.

The first quarterly *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York* has just appeared, containing facts and communications bearing upon present industrial conditions, the labor laws of 1899, court decisions, and tables of trade-union returns, showing the number and membership of trade unions, the number of days employment for the quarter ending December 31, 1898, together with the number and percentage of members employed, by industries. This bids fair to be an important and useful publication.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is much variety and a wide range of interest in the June number. Mr. Benjamin Taylor's article on "Sea-Power and Sea-Carriage" claims separate notice.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Richard Weightman, in his notes from Washington, says he does not think any President of the United States ever ruled in such an atmosphere of personal esteem and love as Mr. McKinley. "The humblest citizen speaks and feels concerning him with a sense of intimacy." Mr. McKinley's running mate in 1900 will be Mr. Hobart. Mr. Bryan's mate will be Mr. O. H. P. Belmont.

"Bryan and Belmont will make a strong ticket, and if defeated (as I think they will be) their downfall will be the result of novel and extraordinary conditions—

Mr. McKinley's transcendent popularity, the country's general prosperity, and the passion of expansion and acquisition aroused under a Republican administration."

A MEM. FOR VEGETARIANS.

Mr. Ernest M. Bowden reports a chat with Raja Sivaprasad on Jainism. The Jains pay more regard to the feelings of the lower animals than any other sect in the world; will not kill them or injure them, are careful to avoid destroying even insects, sometimes wearing a handkerchief over the mouth to prevent any living creature being breathed in. It may be argued that this tenderness will prove in the long run fatal to its possessors, handicapping them seriously in the struggle for life with less scrupulous rivals. As evidence to the contrary, Mr. Bowden points to the Jains:

"Notwithstanding the opposition, if not active persecutions, of bygone times, the one small sect which, more than any other in the world, has taught and practiced the doctrine of *ahimsa*, or non-injury to living creatures, stands to-day, after some twenty-four centuries, by far the most prosperous community in a population verging on 300,000,000."

AN IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. Henniker Heaton puts forth a plea for a cheap telegraph system to extend throughout the British empire. His project is to utilize, as far as possible, overland wires and thus supplement the cables.

The projected land lines are three:

"1. London to Tiflis; Tiflis to Merv; Merv to Peshawur (600 miles only to be constructed); Peshawur to Sadiya, Burmah northeastern frontier; Sadiya to Hong Kong; Hong Kong to Shanghai.

"From this route it will be seen that if we link up the 600 miles across Afghanistan we can send a message to land from London to Hong Kong and Shanghai by land.

"2. Calais to Constantinople, thence to Suez and Cairo, and from Cairo to the Cape. This land line is already being constructed.

"3. Calais to Constantinople, thence to Fao at the head of the Persian Gulf; from Fao to Bushire and Jask, and thence to Kurrachee and India."

IS THE ATHLETIC WOMAN A DEGENERATE?

Dr. Arabella Kenealy returns to the charge against "Woman as an Athlete" with a rejoinder to Mrs. Chant's criticism. She enters her protest against masculine women and against effeminate men, as opposed to the normal evolutionary process which differentiates the sexes the more as the type advances. She bases her position on this fundamental distinction:

"Muscle is of two kinds—voluntary muscle, muscle, that is, over which the mind and will, by means of their nervous telegraphic system, have control; and involuntary muscle, as that composing the heart, the diaphragm, the coats of the stomach and the whole digestive canal, which surrounds each artery and vein from least to greatest, regulating blood supply and nutrition, and which enters largely into the composition of every vital organ of the body."

The danger of the female athlete is that her development of the voluntary muscles takes place at the expense of the involuntary muscles and the sympathetic nervous system which regulates it. "Activity, mental or physical, increases the number of times the heart muscle contracts in a minute;" and only in intervals

of rest can the heart muscle recuperate itself. Diminish these, the heart suffers; digestion suffers. "Twenty-four hours in bed or a day of lounging will do more to restore a tired or overtaxed liver than will any amount of athletics." "The most valuable factor in physical development (as is recognized by horse, dog, and other trainers) is repose."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Huxley, apropos of the interest in the Klondike, gives a very vivid account of what she saw at the gold diggings at Bathurst, Australia, during the great gold rush in 1851.

Dr. H. S. Gabbett comes to the defense of germs, which are not all microbes of disease and death, but for the most part indispensable to life and health. A soil sterilized to bacteria would be sterile in every other sense.

To check the decay in British salmon fisheries, Dr. H. H. Almond advocates "the formation of all proprietors of salmon netting rights in each fishery board district into something like a joint stock company, each owner of course holding shares in proportion to the value of his fishery.

Mr. Sidney Lee bears witness, despite all change and mutilation of his plays, to the genuine appreciation of Shakespeare in France.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

ONE of the articles in the June *Contemporary* calls for separate notice—Mr. Nuttall's on the flavor of tobacco.

CHRISTIAN CONTINUITY IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. L. M. Butcher tells the story of Christianity in the Soudan. Missionaries from Egypt came about the end of the fourth century, and the entire land was soon won for the Christian faith. Moslems first invaded the Soudan in 640. Their wars on the Christian kingdom of Nubia extorted an annual tribute of 360 slaves for the Kaliph, and so in 653 the Arab slave trade began. But the Nubian kingdom was powerful enough to defeat Moslem Egypt in 740 and win better terms for the Egyptian Christians. Frequent difficulties arose from the slave trade which followed the slave tribute. About 1000 A.D. Khartoum, the capital of the southern Christian kingdom, was described by a Moslem envoy as a town full of magnificent buildings, spacious mansions, and churches enriched with gold. The last Christian King of Nubia began to reign about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1501 a negro and Moslem dynasty established itself in the Soudan and lasted till the beginning of the present century.

"Yet it must not be supposed that Christianity ever died entirely out of the Soudan. At the beginning of the seventeenth century there were still 150 churches in the kingdom of Alouah, and they made a fruitless appeal to the King of Abyssinia to send them the priests whom they could not get from Egypt. In Nubia the number is not likely to have been less. In 1833 the Egyptian patriarch succeeded in getting a bishop through to Khartoum and maintaining the succession there once more. The final blow has been given, we are told, by ourselves. Before Khartoum fell in 1886 the bishop of Khartoum brought away his nuns in safety to Cairo. He told me that he had still 7 churches in his diocese, now probably all destroyed."

But after Omdurman "the rights of the Christian inhabitants were as absolutely ignored as if they did not exist." The English conquerors announced that the law of the Koran was to be administered: "No word was said of the bishop's court, which even in the worst times of the Moslem tyranny was legally empowered to decide all matters of marriage and inheritance for the native Christians." Mr. Butcher concludes:

"Shall it be said that a Christian Church which has endured through centuries of Moslem persecution fell before the Christian English to whom they looked for deliverance?"

OUR PAPER WEALTH.

Mr. A. J. Wilson raises a Cassandra voice on "The Art of Living on Capital." "What a tremendous fraud," he exclaims, "upon the human race, these national and public debts are!"

"Realized wealth—product of field and mine, of hand and machine—is dissipated, perhaps, and yet remains as credit, potent to evolve yet more wealth, until there almost seems, at times and in places, to be nothing left on earth but stamped paper representing some form of mortgage on human labor. . . . It is all paper—government, municipality, railroad, corporation, gas company, water company, industrial company, brewery, all borrow and borrow and pledge and pledge until it is verily becoming hard to find a business house which is not more or less in pawn; worse still, hard to find a nook where the major share of the products of man's industry is not at the mercy of many creditors. . . . Let but one great wing of our own credit fabric—and credit means debt always—go down, and the demand for a liquidation of obligations might become general."

THE SOCIOLOGICAL NOVEL.

A most fascinating paper on "The Social Novel in France" is supplied by Mary James Darmesteter. She recalls Comte's prophecy that the art of the future would produce as its triumph the sociological poem, and declares that his ideal novel exists, persists, and flourishes. M. Anatole France's "Contemporary History" reflects present-day society as something "not only bad, but ludicrous and ineffectual," but least attacks education. M. Barrès and Estauinie in their novels inveigh against the school and declare that a false system of education is at the base of all that is wrong in France. It is, they complain, artificial, cast-iron, centralized; without regard to the specialities of places or persons. M. Louis Bertrand takes up the colonial question in his romance, the point of the story being: "In this French novel of a French colony there are hardly any Frenchmen!"

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

"Religion in India" is the title of the paper with which the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn opens the *June Contemporary*. It is a mingling of a traveler's record and a theologian's reflections. One thing he declares to be obvious even at Bombay, where he landed:

"The Christian mind from without has set all the native forces working on new lines, under new forms, and toward ends which are not as yet apparent. It has made education a factor of change, has forced it forward, increased its efficiency, and loaded it with new formative influences. It has made the Hindoo more public-spirited, the Mohammedan more beneficent, the Parsee more practical and philanthropic."

THE DESTINY OF THE PLANET.

"The Twentieth Century Peacemakers" is the title of a long and thoughtful survey of the international situation which Albion W. Tourgée contributes to the *June Contemporary*. It is an essay on the problem presented by two simultaneous but diametrically opposed unanimities: the unanimous support given by the English-speaking world to Anglo-American good fellowship and the unanimous opposition of the European continent.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. JOSEPH ACLAND contributes to the *June Fortnightly* a very valuable review from the Liberal standpoint of England's twenty-five years' financial policy which was inaugurated by the return to power of Lord Beaconsfield in 1874. The paper is packed full of most instructive statistics and comparisons, of which the concluding summary may be given:

"Reviewing the twenty-five years, it appears that, exclusive of the post-office, the revenue has increased from £68,521,915 in 1874-85 to £105,747,353 in 1898-99, an increase of upward of 54 per cent., as the price to be paid for a spirited foreign and expansionist policy. And when we ask who has chiefly contributed to this increase, we find that while the contribution of customs and excise has fallen from 73.83 to 55.95 per cent. of the tax revenue, the contribution of income and property taxes has risen from 26.17 to 44.05 per cent.; and while income tax was at the rate of 2d in the pound sterling, it is now at 8d. When we inquire what steps have been taken by pruning and grafting to fertilize the revenue and develop new fruitage, we can only discover Mr. Gladstone's creation of the beer duty in place of the malt duty and Sir William Harcourt's rearrangement of the death duties; the prolific fruitage of both changes having sustained the enormous burden of expenditure of recent years."

WANTED—A FREE HAND IN EGYPT.

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle, writing on "Egypt After Omdurman," recites the restrictions imposed upon Great Britain by the international statutes. He suggests that the convention sketched by the late Lord Grey between the Khedive and the Queen of England should now be framed. It should be communicated to the powers in a note stating what measures England intended to adopt for the relief of Egypt. Mr. Whittle would impose a limit of time for such convention, and "the date would readily occur to any student of Egyptian affairs." "It will take at least four generations to ascertain how far the improved system has taken root." Such a policy would have a magical effect in developing the resources of Egypt. The writer thus suggests the time for its adoption:

"After a few months the labors of Lord Kitchener in the organization of his conquests will be sufficiently advanced to permit the lifting of the veil, and in September this vast southern empire will be restored to the world. Then, when under adequate restrictions Europe is invited to benefit by our achievements, then will be the natural time for the orderly, prosperous, Europeanized government of the Nile, schooled in hardship and in thrift, with established credit and a secure southern frontier, to claim the restoration of financial freedom."

A PRIZE FOR THE TRAMWAY COMPANY PROMOTER.

Mr. Archibald Little contrasts the two cities, London and Pekin. Over against the absence of sanitation in the Chinese capital he sets the prevalence of fog and dirt in the British. He suggests that Pekin's chief defects might readily be removed:

"Our sanitary engineers, if given full play, are capable of devising a scheme that should meet all the conditions peculiar to the place, scarcity of funds being not one of the least. Taking advantage of its dry air and wealth of open spaces, desiccation on a large scale would probably be suggested, and were such a desecration of the sacred city permissible, tramways would remove the produce to the outskirts cheaply and effectively. Apropos of carriage transport, it is worthy of remark that no city in Asia offers a more promising field for the cheap and popular tram—horse or electric—than Pekin with its wide, straight avenues, busy population, and present absence of all easy means of locomotion."

THE QUESTION OF "FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS."

Mr. J. G. Butcher, M.P., contributes a valuable discussion of the declaration of Paris with its four articles:

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

"2. The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war.

"3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

"4. Blockades must be effective."

He finds that Articles 1, 3, and 4 are in favor of England. Article 2 may be regarded as doubtful. England, not being able to withdraw from one without withdrawing from all, would consult her profit as well as her honor by maintaining the declaration as a whole.

FRANCE SINCE 1814.

In the series of articles under the above title, Baron Pierre de Coubertin has now arrived at the famous year 1848, which he sub-heads "Four Months a Republic." He says:

"Authors of historical manuals whose chief desire is to print dates and periods indelibly on the memory inform us that the French republic, founded in 1848, lasted four years, on the ground that the empire was not officially reestablished till 1852. But these things are formulas; the truth being that the republic of 1848 lasted exactly four months, from February to June. It lived its life between the days of February and the days of June—that is to say, between the unlooked-for fall of the monarchy and the fratricidal battle which gave the power to the party of reaction."

THE BALTIC TO BLACK SEA WATERWAY.

The *Fortnightly* opens with a paper by "S." on "Russia's Great Naval Enterprise: The Establishment of Intercourse Between the Baltic and the Black Sea." This project was described in our March number (page 349).

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang criticises Mr. Frazer's theory of totemism as an effort to make magic the primary and religion the secondary factor in human speculation, and as involving a stupendous "social contract;" and Mr. H. C. Shelley writes on the first centenary of Thomas Hood, who was born on May 23, 1799.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

QUITE a bulky volume greets us this month within the covers of the *National Review*. The increase in size is due to a special supplement by Sir Godfrey Lushington, in review of the conspiracy against Captain Dreyfus.

FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Mr. H. W. Wilson finds confirmation in the recent *Revue des Deux Mondes* article of the persistent hankering of the French mind after an invasion of Great Britain. It is the "cheap war" their army staff so much desire. It is the hereditary craving to which both the First and Third Napoleon were forced to yield at least a semblance of respect. But, he argues, if even the great Napoleon shrank from the task, lesser men may quail.

"It hardly seems to have dawned upon the writer that even 170,000 men would find their work cut out to subjugate England. . . . We should have available in England at least 250 guns, 100,000 regulars, 80,000 militia, 180,000 volunteers, and these when heavy deductions had been made. . . ."

The peril would be increased were Russia to join France. Continental strategists would think nothing of sacrificing 100,000 men on the experiment of a descent on England's coast. The writer's moral is to increase British naval ascendancy, to make the British army more mobile, and to substitute the watchful for the conciliatory spirit.

WHAT INDIA MAY BESTOW ON US.

Mr. Bernard Holland inquires after the secret of the amazing popularity of Omar Khayyam. He finds it in the decline in religious belief which makes the Anglo-Saxon race sympathize with the old Persian rebel against the Mohammedan puritanism of the East. His is a siren song of the pleasures of sense to mariners weather-worn with the storms of doubt. Yet the writer cannot regard this as more than a passing mood:

"Our race is too serious and sober, has been Christian for too many centuries, inherits too much that is good both from Catholic and Puritan sources, to do more than listen to the songs of the sirens, half regretting that it cannot make surrender. What is to follow? Perhaps the most permanent result of our occupation of India will be not the ever-precarious empire itself, but restoration under influences flowing from the East of the true and essential meaning of our own religion, so debased in the West by association with utilitarian ends, optimistic philosophy, and worldly prosperity. The translation in the nineteenth century of the sacred books of the East, when the gold in them is sifted from the dust, may prove to be even more important than the revival of Greek learning in the sixteenth."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. Maurice Low announces that "the United States is on the verge of the greatest financial crash it has known." This dismal prospect he derives from the frenzy of speculation which followed the wheat boom and the victorious war. He reports that the silver and anti-silver wings of the Democratic party are not seemingly able to "flap together."

Lord Monteagle raises an alarm against the railroad monopoly in Ireland, which he anticipates from the bills for the absorption of the Waterford & Limerick

and the Waterford & Central by the Great Southern & Western. "Practically the whole railroad system of the southern half of Ireland" would be in the hands of one company. He urges that these are much more than private bills.

Miss Catharine Dodd supplies a most interesting "Study in Twins" brought up by a skilled German kindergarten teacher

BLACKWOOD.

THERE is much good reading in *Blackwood* for June. There is a review of the Dreyfus case, with a striking antithesis in opening between the solitary confinement of the prisoner in a remote island and the enormous potency he has had on French an European life; he has been "the negative ruler of France."

A writer on Wei-hai-Wei and its value as a naval station pronounces the port as worse than useless unless a defensible harbor be constructed at a cost of between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000. He scouts the alternative of withdrawal as impossible.

Mr. T. F. Dale in a paper on polo and politics deplors the chasm that yawns between the Englishman and the native in India. Homes and universities have failed to bridge the distance, but where statesmen and professors have not succeeded the subaltern has hit the mark. "On the polo field the native forgets to be stiff and the Englishman to be haughty." There is much imperial shrewdness in the writer's question: "Do we not see here that the real solvent of race distinctions in India is to be found in sport, and that in giving our native fellow-subjects our love for our manly outdoor recreations we insensibly draw closer to them and they to

us?" Polo being of Eastern origin is suited to climate and people as neither cricket nor football can be.

There is an exciting narrative of his experiences as "a prisoner under Napoleon," written in the year 1822 by a lieutenant in the royal navy and now edited by Professor Dowden. It is a story of hair-breadth escapes and moving incident equal, as the editor suggests, to one of R. Louis Stevenson's romances.

CORNHILL.

THE chief feature in *Cornhill* for June is the triplet of papers on the battle of Waterloo. Next may be ranked an able appreciation of Mrs. Oliphant, by Meredith Townsend. The deceased writer is described as "a Scotch lady of genius" who "could dream in such a way as to deepen or evoke faith in readers whom nothing else could move." She was "a very noble character, who to a certain extent missed her path in life and sacrificed her obvious and most beneficial destiny to an exaggerated idea of duty to kinsfolk little worthy of such devotion." The writer would "place her exactly where she obviously placed herself—that is, next after George Eliot of the feminine writers of the second half of the century."

"T. E. M." gives a series of interesting glimpses of the life of Japanese ladies. She remarks on the fact that as soon as the troops left for the seat of war in the Chinese campaign, "for the next eighteen months no Japanese lady crossed our thresholds nor was to be seen at home or abroad." They reappeared when the troops returned. "The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the anonymous article in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on freemasonry in France.

AN UNPUBLISHED NAPOLEON DOCUMENT.

The Comte Remacle publishes in the first May number a new document bearing upon the Napoleon period. It is well known that the Bourbons in exile kept up a constant correspondence with France, and Louis XVIII. was informed daily by his correspondents of all that went on in Paris. The reports of this correspondence during the years 1802 and 1803 are preserved in the archives of the French Foreign Office, and their authenticity is not doubted, but their authorship remains unknown, no doubt in order to avoid any ill consequences in the event of the correspondence being intercepted. It is from these documents that Comte Remacle gives some extremely interesting extracts, and he quotes the opinion of M. Thiers, who made an extensive use of them for his history of the Consulate, that they supply a remarkable testimony to the illusions and the passions of that absorbing period of French history.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Now that the London *Times* publishes as a matter of course messages from across the channel headed "By Wireless Telegraph," it is no longer astonishing to find this new scientific marvel dealt with in a magazine

article. M. Dastre is so competent an observer of all scientific matters that his opinion is entitled to exceptional weight. In his short paper he describes the experiments by Signor Marconi with which the British public are well acquainted, as well as the official investigations undertaken by the French Government on board the dispatch-boat *Ibis*. It is important to remember that not only has communication been established between one coast and another without any visible link in the shape of wire or cable, but it has also been established between a ship traveling on the sea and a land station. The possibilities of this invention in reducing the risk of shipwreck are obvious. M. Dastre at the same time frankly recognizes the defects of the new system; in the first place there is no secrecy—that is to say, it is impossible at present to direct the message so that it will be caught by one particular receiver and not by any others which may be set up in the same neighborhood. From the point of view of military and naval tacticians this is obviously a fatal defect, and until it shall be surmounted we shall not see the system adopted by the fleets and armies of Europe. Moreover, the message can be not only stolen, but also disturbed by another and possibly hostile receiver. Another defect of the system is its sensitiveness to the electric disturbances of the atmosphere; this sensitiveness also characterizes the existing telegraph system, but in a much less marked degree. On the whole, M. Dastre regards wireless telegraphy as not much more than a great hope.

EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

M. de Coubertin contributes to the second May number an interesting paper on the educational system of the Dutch. He points out that public education in the modern world is based upon one of two formulas—that of constraint and that of liberty. They are both directed to the same end—the improvement of the race—but they proceed to it by different paths, the one by emancipating the energies of the individual and the other by subordinating them. In France the question has not been solved finally one way or the other, just as Frenchmen in their political aspirations are fascinated by the ideals of liberty, while in their administrative system they show an instinctive tolerance for constraint. For many reasons Holland furnishes an interesting field for educational experiments—from its geographical contact with Germany, its historical contact with England, and its persistent and finally successful struggles for political freedom. The proverbial phlegm of the Dutch has given to their educational system a solidity and a characteristic common sense which other countries have lacked; thus the Dutch, while other countries are plunged in bitter controversy on the question of whether living or dead languages should be taught, calmly go on teaching both, side by side, with the most excellent results. There is no need to follow M. de Coubertin in his detailed examinations of the different educational establishments of Holland, but it is interesting to note that he puts first in importance the influence of the family, which continues throughout all the first period of the public education of the young Dutchman. The family is in Holland more vigorous than in France and more united than in England, the authority of the father is stronger, and the ties of blood are more respected. In France family affection easily degenerates into indulgence, while in England the spirit of independence often brings about selfishness and egotism; these opposite dangers are avoided by the Dutch. It is too often forgotten that the Dutch have the advantage of a comparatively ancient language of their own, which is not, as many people imagine, a mere derivative of German. In this connection M. de Coubertin relates an amusing story. Prince Bismarck once said to a Dutch diplomat who had gained over him some slight diplomatic victory: "Your language is what we call a dialect." The Dutchman bowed respectfully and answered: "A dialect certainly, but one which possessed a literature before yours had a grammar." Broadly speaking, the characteristics of Dutch education are a considerable modicum of liberty allowed to the pupils, together with a strong sense of moral unity—the cement which holds together the whole edifice of the state.

REVUE DE PARIS.

IT is curiously significant of how little the French thinkers and writers of the day consider a general disarmament possible, that of the three chief French reviews for the month of May only one deals with the question, and that in a very indirect manner.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

M. Pingaud, in the second number of the *Revue de Paris*, attempts to prove that Napoleon III. was in a sense the precursor of Nicholas II. In 1840 Louis

Napoleon wrote his "*Idées Napoléonnes*," in which curious and characteristic work he set out to show that his famous uncle, though the greatest soldier of modern times, was essentially a peaceful man forced into wars in order to defend and to maintain himself, but desirous of bringing about the reign of universal peace. Twelve years later Napoleon III. invented the famous phrase "*L'Empire c'est la Paix*." In 1854 he declared publicly that the time when great wars would be waged was gone by forever; and on the occasion of his famous meeting with the Queen and Prince Albert at Cherbourg he began his chat with the Prince Consort by reciting to him a poem by Schiller on the advantages of peace. This striking fact is recorded and dealt with at some length in Sir Theodore Martin's "*Life of the Prince Consort*." M. Pingaud, who has evidently studied the period with which he deals with extreme care—for, unlike most Frenchmen, he is quite familiar with England and English thought—quotes at some length the opinions of the more important British papers of the 50s, and apparently considers that Napoleon III. was quite serious in his desire to bring about a general disarmament. It is, however, quite clear that either the present Czar of Russia inspires more confidence than did Napoleon III., or that the world has become far more pacific, for the French Emperor received only snubs from England, Austria, Germany, and Russia. Of the five great powers only one—Italy—was really willing to send a delegate to the proposed peace congress.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

In both numbers of the *Revue* much space is given to an anonymous article dealing with what would be the position of the French navy on a war footing. The writer severely criticises the present state of things, and he advocates the urgent need of certain reforms which would be, he declares, easily carried out if only sense and good-will were shown by those who hold in their hand the destinies of France. The whole article is too technical to be here more than alluded to, but those interested in the navies of the world will find it valuable as showing what are the opinions of a French expert who advises his readers to study Admiral Hamilton's work on the "Organization of the Admiralty." Although he carefully abstains from blaming individuals, the writer evidently considers it a great misfortune that the French navy should be from time to time handed over to a civilian minister of marine who can know but very little of the work he has undertaken to do.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Yet another article bearing directly on contemporary politics is entitled "Our Dilemma in Regard to Foreign Politics." The writer attaches immense importance to the late American-Spanish War. He considers that America can now count from a fighting point of view as a great power, and he evidently fears for France an Anglo-Saxon coalition. Although a great partisan of the Franco-Russian alliance, he has no illusions as to the part Russia will play were a maritime war between France and England to be declared. Indeed, he assures his readers that it would be absurd to expect Russia to take an active part in the matter, and he puts clearly what has perhaps been too little understood in England—that the great value to France of an alliance with Russia is that it completely protects her from a treach-

erous attack from Germany. From his point of view there are at the present moment only two courses open to French diplomacy: one is to form a new triple alliance in which the component parts shall be France, Russia, and England; the other to promote an equally close understanding between France, Russia, and Germany.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM'S magazine for May is rather more topical in the English fashion than usual. Thus we have a study of Balzac in view of his centenary from the practiced pen of M. Albalat, and the burning question of Samoa is dealt with in another paper.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

To the first May number an anonymous writer contributes an article on the African question which supports the theory that France regards a war with England as at any rate possible, if not probable. The writer considers that two courses are open to France, either to reinforce her fleet until it is able to beat the English fleet or to find on dry land some field of battle on which the French troops may be able to prove their immense superiority to the English. The first course is dismissed as illusory, for the reason that France is not strong enough to maintain at the same moment an army as strong as that of Germany and a fleet as powerful as that of England. We are reduced, therefore, to the second method, and it is interesting to note that the writer dismisses any such plan for the invasion of England as recently attracted so much attention in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He takes for granted that the standing army of England is only a show army, incapable of serious resistance; he takes for granted the capture of London; but what then? Would England then give up the struggle? He has too much respect for British tenacity to believe it. Inspired by the example of France in 1870, she would organize armies in the mountains of Scotland as France organized them behind the Loire, and the issue of such a struggle would be too doubtful. To attack England in her own home, he concludes, truly enough, it is necessary to be master of the sea, not for some hours, nor even for some days, but during the whole course of the war. Brusquely he reveals his real plan: the base of operations is to be Algiers and the objective point Egypt. The Algerians, a warlike race, are better soldiers than the Egyptians, and England in the recently concluded convention has, like a true nation of shopkeepers, reserved the richest countries, while the most valiant peoples have fallen to the possession of France.

SAMOA.

M. Mury describes in the second May number the archipelago of Samoa, but more with an eye to the picturesque than to the disturbing political problems which are in process of solution there. He attributes the constant quarrels in the archipelago partly to the religious differences caused by missionary enterprise, partly to the ancestral and tribal quarrels. M. Mury's account of the recent disturbances does not err on the side of tenderness to the English and the Americans, whom he bluntly accuses of bad faith, and he is unmistakably delighted with what he describes as the check administered to them by Herr von Bülow in the Reichstag last April.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

Baron Angot des Rotours describes the more recent developments of the temperance crusade. The blue color generally associated with teetotalism seems fairly general among opponents of the liquor traffic in various countries. Thus the French Anti-Alcohol Union, founded in 1895, has a blue star for its distinctive mark. The Baron goes on to explain that alcoholism is a different thing from drunkenness, and naturally is a much more subtle and difficult enemy to combat; indeed, it is curious that the very word alcohol, derived from the Arabic, means a subtle thing, and it was first employed as a medicine solely. The consumption of alcohol in France is increasing enormously, although one or two special forms of it may show a decrease. M. des Rotours enlarges on the physiological destruction which is wrought by alcohol on the circulation of the blood, the muscular forces, the nervous system, and the digestion. How, then, does he propose to deal with this social disease? In three ways: (1) a general improvement in the condition of the working classes; (2) state action against the abuse of spirituous liquors; (3) a vigorous and free propaganda against the indulgence in alcohol. Of the three he expects most from the third, and praises the efforts of the prohibitionists, notably those of Miss Frances Willard.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE peace conference continues to be the principal topic of discussion in the Italian reviews for May. By far the most noteworthy contribution to the subject is from the pen of the ex-prime minister, Francesco Crispi. He sends to the *Nuova Antologia* (May 16) a few brief notes giving his full adhesion to the programme laid before the conference at The Hague and relates an incident not without interest at the present moment. In August, 1877, Crispi called on Gambetta in Paris and pointed out to him that the Church and the army were the main obstacles to a democratic government in France. Gambetta agreed, declaring that the only remedy for the latter evil lay in universal disarmament, and begged Crispi to sound Bismarck on the subject in discreet fashion. A few weeks later Crispi met the Iron Chancellor at Gastein and introduced the subject. But Bismarck gave him no encouragement. "Disarmament," he affirmed, "is not possible in practice. Military institutions vary in each country, and even if all the armies could be put on a peace footing, the nations concerned would not be on an equality as regards offensive and defensive operations." In conclusion he declared that the problem might safely be left to the peace societies. Over the exclusion from the conference of the Pope Crispi naturally rejoices, and expresses his satisfaction that the "specious arguments" of the Vatican should have proved of no avail. On the other hand, the *Rassegna Nazionale*, which is in no sense whatever an organ of the Vatican, protests energetically in one or two articles dealing with the subject of the conference against the action of the Italian Government, and condemns it as a serious diplomatic blunder. The *Riforma Sociale* prints an exceedingly lengthy philosophical article on the peace ideal, tracing its development through history, and more especially through the present century. The ideal of a universal peace the writer unhesitatingly condemns as a Utopian dream.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Philippine Islands. By John Foreman. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. 653. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

All who tried to inform themselves on the Philippines last year, after Admiral Dewey's "discovery" of the islands, must recall the fact that about the only English authority on the subject who figured in the catalogues of the public libraries was John Foreman. Mr. Foreman had lived for many years in the islands and had traveled over the archipelago more than any other Anglo-Saxon resident. He came to know the Filipinos intimately and to understand the conditions under which they lived. So valuable was Mr. Foreman's knowledge of the country and its inhabitants thus acquired, that the American peace commissioners at Paris last year sought his expert testimony. A new edition of his book has now been published, revised and brought up to date. It includes an account of the Tagalog insurrection of 1896, and also a complete record of the negotiations and operations preceding the battle of Manila. An authentic map of the islands accompanies the volume.

Industrial Cuba. By Robert P. Porter. 8vo, pp. 428. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who recently served as special commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, has made a careful study of present commercial and industrial conditions in Cuba, with reference to the opportunities presented there for American capital, enterprise and labor. The results of his investigations are embodied in the volume just published. The information given by Mr. Porter is the freshest and most reliable that can be had. As a commissioner of the Government, Mr. Porter had special and unusual facilities for securing such information. His book, therefore, deserves to rank as one of the standard reference books on the subject.

Everything About Our New Possessions. By Thomas J. Vivian and Ruel P. Smith. 12mo, pp. 182. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 60 cents.

The compilers of this little handbook have gathered from various sources much useful information about Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. This information, digested, classified, and systematically arranged, makes a convenient volume for reference.

A Thousand Days in the Arctic. By Frederick G. Jackson. With Preface by Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock. 8vo, pp. xxiii-940. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$6.

Mr. Frederick G. Jackson's account of his "Thousand Days in the Arctic" now takes its place by the side of Nansen's "Farthest North" as a record of the most recent contribution to our knowledge of the polar regions. The book tells the whole story of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition with its nearly three years of experiences in the frozen North. By this expedition Franz-Josef Land was for the first time scientifically explored. All the results of this exploration, however, do not appear in the present work, which is meant to be a popular publication, the scientific work of the expedition being reserved for another volume. The expedition proved beyond question that the North pole cannot be reached by way of Franz-Josef Land, and a discovery of such importance as this is enough of itself to justify the immense hazard and the expense of the expedition. Franz-Josef Land, instead of being a continent, as we once supposed, is found to consist of numerous islands of compara-

tively small area. The vast number of new facts that were brought to light in the exploration of these islands are made the subject matter of Mr. Jackson's book. The public seems never to grow weary of these journals of arctic travel, and this latest contribution bids fair to be not less successful than Nansen's book of two years ago. The photographs from which illustrations were made seem to have been more successful as a rule than those taken by Nansen and his party.

The Trail of the Goldseekers. A Record of Travel in Prose and Verse. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

In this volume Mr. Hamlin Garland tells his experiences on his long journey to and from the Klondike in 1898. Many writers have described this journey, but no one heretofore from Mr. Garland's point of view. Mr. Garland says that he was not a gold-seeker, but a nature-hunter. He was eager to take part in the great movement across the wilderness, believing it to be the last great march of the kind which would ever come in America. He says: "I wished to return to the wilderness also, to forget the books and theories of art and social problems, and come again face to face with the great free spaces of woods and skies and streams." The literary gifts that have given distinction to Mr. Garland's earlier stories have combined to make this perhaps the most readable journal of Alaskan travel that has yet appeared. Interspersed through the book are many brief poems suggested by the journey, and these also add to the interest and attractiveness of the narrative.

Two Women in the Klondike. By Mary E. Hitchcock. 8vo, pp. 485. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

This is a story of a journey made by Mrs. Mary E. A. Hitchcock and her friend Miss Edith Van Buren to the gold fields of Alaska. It is much more than a journal of travel, for it gives a circumstantial record of actual experiences in Dawson City covering a considerable period of time. It is not likely that a similar record has ever before been compiled, and the point of view is so different from that of the ordinary Klondike book that no one who is at all interested in the literature of the subject can afford to miss it. Mrs. Hitchcock's style is vivacious, and the reader cannot help being entertained by the mishaps, serious and amusing, which varied the monotony of existence for these two plucky and resolute American women in their Arctic pioneering. Over a hundred photographic illustrations accompany the text.

Alaska. Its History and Resources, Gold Fields, Routes, and Scenery. By Miner Bruce. 8vo, pp. 237. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The second edition of Miner Bruce's "Alaska" is a helpful book of reference, containing chapters on the gold fields, with much interesting material on other portions of Alaska, and an account of the boundary dispute. On the subjects of climate, agriculture, fisheries, and minerals Mr. Bruce's work may be regarded as one of the few standard authorities.

Alaska and the Klondike. A Journey to the New Eldorado, with Hints to the Traveller. By Angelo Heilprin. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Professor Heilprin's book records a geologist's impressions of the Klondike, and is perhaps the first presentation of the Alaskan gold problem by a scientist who has made a first-hand investigation. Professor Heilprin narrates the incidents of a journey covering a period from the end of

July to the middle of October. The narrative abounds in suggestions to the intending traveler and prospector. Special care has been taken with the illustrations, which are among the best photographic reproductions of Alaskan scenery that have come to our notice. The book is supplied with three excellent maps.

Letters from Japan. A Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 416-400. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$7.50.

This work, which was written by the wife of the British minister to Japan, deals chiefly with persons and events as seen from the point of view of a resident of Tokyo, although the manners and customs of the country people, both rich and poor, are also described. Mrs. Fraser seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in securing interesting photographs. The two volumes are supplied with two hundred and fifty of these.

The Cathedral Church of Durham. A Description of Its Fabric, and a Brief History of the Episcopal See. By J. E. Bygate. 12mo, pp. 117. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

A series of monographs has been planned to supply visitors to the great English cathedrals with accurate and well-illustrated guide-books at a popular price. The aim of each writer has been to produce a work compiled with sufficient knowledge and scholarship to be of value to the student of archeology and history, and yet not too technical in language for the use of the ordinary visitor and tourist. The little book on Durham Cathedral is based very largely on the writer's personal acquaintance with the building, and the illustrations are chiefly from sketches and drawings by the writer and from recent photographs.

Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim. By Stephen Gwynn. 8vo, pp. 319. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Through the Turf Smoke. The Love, Lore, and Laughter, of Old Ireland. By Seumas MacManus. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

It happens that two of the most entertaining books of the season have to do with the North of Ireland. Mr. Stephen Gwynn, in his volume entitled "Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim," has brought together an immense amount of interesting material about a region not often visited by American tourists, but well remembered in many an Irish-American home. The drawings contributed by Mr. Hugh Thomson add much to the interest and attractiveness of the book. "Through the Turf Smoke" is a collection of stories which have their origin in the same remote quarter of Ireland. Mr. MacManus has preserved for us in this little book some charming examples of Donegal folklore and humor.

Irish Life and Character. By Michael MacDonagh. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Thomas Whittaker. \$1.75.

Mr. MacDonagh has also made an entertaining collection of Irish stories, some of which would be recognized as old friends, while all are fairly representative of the true Irish spirit.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the American Nation. By Andrew C. McLaughlin. 12mo, pp. 587. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40.

The first volume in Appleton's "Twentieth Century Series" of text books is a work by Professor McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, designed to trace the main outlines of national development, to show how the American

people came to be what they are. Professor McLaughlin has for some years enjoyed the very highest reputation as a student and teacher of American history. His book has been prepared with great care and with due regard for the proportion of events. The illustrative material included has also received careful attention, and merely imaginary pictures, having no real historical value, have been rigidly excluded. The book is provided with an excellent series of maps.

The Old Northwest. The Beginnings of Our Colonial System. By B. A. Hinsdale. Revised Edition. 8vo, pp. 430. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.75.

A new edition of Professor Hinsdale's "The Old Northwest" has just appeared, containing new notes and references, and with the final chapter largely rewritten. This volume also contains a noteworthy list of maps.

The Rough Riders. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo, pp. 298. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Colonel Roosevelt might reasonably have asked forgiveness for a hasty and perfunctory "Story of the Rough Riders," written as it was in the leisure moments of stumping the State of New York and winning the governorship. How any one could find time to do even passable literary work in the midst of the turmoil which, last fall, surrounded the colonel of the Rough Riders, is almost inconceivable to people who have not, like this tremendous worker, an absolutely unlimited store of nervous energy. But the Colonel needs no apology for the work. Every line of the story of the meteoric regiment has its share of the Rooseveltian, infectious enthusiasm. The volume now appearing is more satisfactory than the periodical chapters in *Scribner's*, which appeared in the six months from January to June, for it was frequently hard to be shut off with a chapter. The colonel and author recites his friendship with Leonard Wood, the coming of their opportunity, the equipping and disciplining of the regiment at San Antonio, the journeys to Tampa and Cuba, Las Guasimas, San Juan, the trenches, the return, Camp Wyckoff, and the disbanding of the brave fellows in September. The Colonel has kept well within the lines of courtesy and discretion in describing the situation which led to his letter to the Secretary, and the famous Round Robin, but where it is necessary and right for him to lay blame for incompetence and negligence, whether it be on transportation lines or quartermasters, he does it with characteristic directness and blunt force. The story is told in good, strong, simple English, by the man who knew best of all men the things he told, and is fully equal to the anticipations that it would be the best of the many contemporary contributions to history on this subject.

Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain.

With Introduction by Nelson A. Miles. 32 parts, folio, 16 pp. each part. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 25 cents per part. Sold only by subscription for the entire work.

In the eight parts of "Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain" that have appeared since our first notice of this work, the narrative has been carried down to the location of the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, Hobson's exploit, and the operations at Guantanamo. The high standard of excellence in illustration set by the earlier numbers has been well maintained. The text, too, is interesting, and has a permanent value. Many of the accounts of episodes and phases of the war are contributed by participants, and though brief and unpretentious, are clearly written and cover the essential facts. The things for which the war with Spain will be chiefly remembered are all brought out in the pages of this work.

Log of the U. S. Gunboat Gloucester. 8vo, pp. 188. Annapolis, Maryland: U. S. Naval Institute. \$1.50.

The log of the United States gunboat *Gloucester*, which achieved such unusual distinction under the command of

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright during the war with Spain, has been published by the United States Naval Institute by permission of the Navy Department, with a frontispiece portrait of Commander Wainwright, portraits of the other officers, the crew, and various other illustrations made from photographs.

History of the Spanish-American War. By Henry Watterson. 8vo, pp. 670. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company. \$2.50.

Mr. Henry Watterson's pen illumines any subject that it touches, and it may always be taken for granted that there must be genuine value in anything to which he would sign his name. Mr. Watterson's story of the war with Spain does not take on importance from its special testimony as to disputed facts, for it is not as a first hand observer, but rather as a general student and critic of the history and policy of the country that the famous editor of the *Courier-Journal* takes up this subject. In the future, the contemporary writings of men like Mr. Watterson and Mr. Halstead on the Spanish-American War will be chiefly valuable for what they will reveal of the state of mind of the American people at one of the greatest turning-points in the history of the nation.

America in the East. A Glance at Our History, Prospects, Problems, and Duties in the Pacific Ocean. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

The papers on "America in the East" recently contributed to the *Outlook* by Dr. Griffis have been reprinted, together with much fresh material, in book form. Dr. Griffis spent some time in Japan many years ago, and is, perhaps, as well-acquainted with our past relations in the far East as any American outside of the diplomatic or naval service. His views of American capacity to deal with pending and coming problems are decidedly optimistic.

The Making of Hawaii. A Study in Social Evolution. By William Fremont Blackman. 8vo, pp. 266. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Professor Blackman has made a unique contribution to the study of Hawaiian development. A field for the study of certain important social problems Hawaii is peculiar. There temperate and tropical climates are blended, widely different races are mingled, civilized and aboriginal peoples come in contact, and, finally, industries are controlled by corporations to an unusual degree. All these and many other striking phenomena are described in Professor Blackman's book, which, as the author says, is not so much a history as a study of social development.

The Real Hawaii. Its History and Present Condition. By Lucien Young. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.50.

Lieutenant Young's volume is a history of Hawaiian politics, with a full account of present industrial and social conditions. During a period of seven months before and seven months after the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1892-93, Lieutenant Young was stationed at Honolulu on the *Boston*. He knew the inner history of the revolution, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the leading men of all parties. He is thus in a position to write an accurate account of the events of that period. An appendix contains important statistical information relating to the islands and their products.

Justice to the Jew. The Story of What He has Done for the World. By Madison C. Peters. 8vo, pp. 359. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York City undertakes in this volume to tell how much we owe to the Jew. He brings to light many facts commonly overlooked or ignored, as, for example, the part taken by Spanish Jews in

the discovery of America, and the pre-Revolutionary settlements of the Jews in the United States. Many of the facts here given are, doubtless, new to the majority of American Jews themselves.

The Dreyfus Story. By Richard W. Hale. 16mo, pp. 68. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

In this little book Mr. Richard W. Hale of the Boston Bar attempts to tell just what Dreyfus did and what was done to him, from a lawyer's point of view. The book is free from legal verbiage, however, and is addressed to the general reader, bringing out the main points in French institutions that are imperfectly understood in this country.

The Story of the British Race. By John Munro. 16mo, pp. 228. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

In Appleton's "Library of Useful Stories," Mr. John Munro has included "The Story of the British Race." This is an attempt to bring the results of recent investigations by anthropologists before the general public in familiar language. It is intended to destroy some errors regarding the origin and pedigree of the nation which have long existed in our literature. In successive chapters it discusses the European race, the pioneers of Britain, the English and Welsh, the Scotch and the Irish.

Selections from the Sources of English History. Being a Supplement to Text-Books of English History. Arranged and Edited by Charles W. Colby. 12mo, pp. xxxvi—325. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Colby has made a painstaking selection from the chief original sources of English history from the time of Cæsar down to 1832. These documents have been gathered from many places, and probably no one library—in this country, at least—contains them all. The book will thus prove a great convenience in the teaching of English history.

The Life of Henry A. Wise. By Barton H. Wise. 8vo, pp. xiii—434. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

The life of the famous governor of Virginia was written by his grandson, the late Barton H. Wise of the Richmond bar, and has only recently been published. It covers the period of Governor Wise's services in Congress from 1833 to '44, his career as minister to Brazil from 1844 to '47, his services in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1851, and in the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861, his spirited campaign against the Know-nothing party in 1855, the John Brown raid, and his services in the Confederate army as a brigadier-general. The book throws much light on the social and political conditions of Virginia from 1830 to the time of the Civil War.

John Milton. A Short Study of His Life and Works. By William P. Trent. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Professor Trent claims for his study of Milton no element of special novelty further than some unusual grouping and proportioning of the biographical and critical material. His purpose in writing the book is to revive an interest in a poet who is fast becoming "a name and nothing more" to the present generation.

Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick. Edited by F. Storrs. 12mo, pp. 544. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The subject of this memoir had a reputation of the first rank among educators both in England and America. He was not only a noted schoolmaster and educational expert, but he was at the same time a skilled and popular writer. American educationists will be glad to have this biography of a man to whom they are indebted for so much stimulating instruction.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, AND POLITICS.

Outline of Practical Sociology. With Special Reference to American Conditions. By Carroll D. Wright. 12mo, pp. xxv-431. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Colonel Wright's "Outline of Practical Sociology" ought to be a helpful book. The author has been able to utilize the results of several official investigations carried on at Washington under his direction. The book is popular, and even elementary, in its method of presentation. It deals with a great number of topics which occur continually in one's daily reading, and analyzes these topics in a clear and scientific manner. Such subjects, for example, as labor organizations, immigration, statistics of urban and rural population, lighting of cities, rapid transit, municipal ownership, the housing of the poor, marriage and divorce, education, employment of women and children, strikes, lockouts and boycotts, distribution of wealth, punishment of crime, the temperance question, and scores of related and subordinate problems are fully and candidly treated. Many references for extended reading on these various themes are printed at the head of each chapter.

Municipalization of Street Railways. Twenty-ninth Annual Joint Debate of the University of Wisconsin. Edited and Arranged by W. S. Kies. 8vo, pp. 97. Madison, Wisconsin: The College Book Store. Paper, 35 cents.

From the University of Wisconsin comes in pamphlet form the report of the twenty-ninth annual joint debate between the two leading literary societies of the university, held on December 16, 1898. The subject of the debate was the municipalization of street railways, the specific question in dispute being: "Is the present system of private ownership and operation of the street railway lines of the city of Chicago preferable to a system of municipal ownership and operation?" It was conceded by both sides that the transfer could legally and constitutionally be made, and at a fair compensation; that such municipal system should be free from State legislative interference, and that all appointments and removals should be made on the basis of efficiency only. This was a fruitful subject for investigation and discussion. The disputants spent many months in securing data, and in classifying and formulating arguments. They have included in the report of the debate a valuable bibliography on municipal government.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at the Twenty-first Annual Session held in the City of New York, May 18-25, 1898. 8vo, pp. 544. Edited by Isabel C. Barrows. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis, 272 Congress St.

In the proceedings of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction in New York City in May, 1898, is included an unusual amount of statistical matter. More than 100 pages are given to the consideration of municipal and county charities, including detailed reports from seventy-three cities of the United States having a population of more than 40,000. There are also chapters bearing on the care of the insane, feeble-minded, and dependent and delinquent children. The volume is indexed and illustrated.

Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States, October 15-19, 1898. 8vo, pp. 517. Allegheny, Pennsylvania: National Prison Association of the United States.

The volume of proceedings of the National Prison Association at Indianapolis, October 15-19, 1898, has recently appeared, and, as usual, contains many suggestive papers and discussions on topics related to prison management.

Better-World Philosophy. A Sociological Synthesis. By J. Howard Moore. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: The Ward Waugh Company. \$1.

With many oddities and occasional crudities of expression Mr. Moore utters his protest against present-day social conditions. The reform that he advocates lies along the line of altruistic education. Mr. Moore makes a bold and forcible plea.

Facing the Twentieth Century. Our Country: Its Power and Peril. By James M. King. 8vo, pp. 640. New York: American Union League Society. \$2.75.

Dr. King's book is chiefly an exposition of what he regards as a menace to American institutions from "politico-ecclesiastical Romanism."

History of American Coinage. By David K. Watson. 12mo, pp. xix-278. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Watson has incorporated in this volume a large amount of important documentary material, which will be found very convenient for reference by all students of the money question.

Imperial Democracy. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This volume by President Jordan contains eight addresses bearing on the policy of the United States, especially concerning the war with Spain and its results. The author considers the principles of government by the people, and equality before the law, as related to the present demands of national expansion. Most of these papers have appeared in leading periodicals during the last few months. President Jordan's point of view, as is well known, is that of the anti-expansionist.

The Foreign Policy of the United States: Political and Commercial. Addresses and Discussion at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, April 7-8, 1899. 8vo, pp. 216. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Paper, \$1.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has published the addresses by Theodore S. Woolsey, E. W. Huffcutt, A. Lawrence Lowell, W. Alleyne Ireland, Carl Schurz, W. C. Ford, Robert T. Hill, John Bassett Moore, His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, and others, at the annual meeting of the Academy on April 7-8, 1899, together with a report of the discussion following each address. This forms an important presentation of the arguments for and against the policy of national expansion.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Pour devenir Médecin. By Dr. Michaut. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 9.) 16mo, pp. 186. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Microbes et la Mort. By J. de Fontenelle. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 10.) 16mo, pp. 179. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Les Feux et les Eaux. By Maurice Griveau. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 11.) 16mo, pp. 176. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Less Guerres et la Paix. By Charles Richet. ("Les Livres D'Or de la Science." No. 12.) 16mo, pp. 192. Paris: Schleicher Frères. Paper, 1 franc.

Students of the French language will find these popular scientific pamphlets profitable and entertaining reading. Nearly every branch of science is represented in the series, and each volume has been prepared by a competent writer. The books can be obtained, we presume, through any of the leading importers of French publications; the price per volume in Paris is 1 franc.

Defective Eyesight. The Principles of Its Relief by Glasses. By D. B. St. John Roosa. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Dr. St. John Roosa has entirely rewritten his little book, published some years ago, "The Determination of the Necessity for Wearing Glasses," making it a complete manual for the student and the practitioner, and changing its title to "Defective Eyesight: The Principles of its Improvement by Glasses." The treatise now takes up all the conditions requiring the use of glasses, and indicates rules for prescribing them. It is suitably illustrated.

Diet in Illness and Convalescence. By Alice Worthington Winthrop. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mrs. Winthrop has incorporated in this volume the essential portions of the work known as "Diet for the Sick," published in 1885, and now out of print. She has also included some later ideas on the science and practice of dietetics. The author's experience at Montauk Point in August and September of last year has been supplemented by valuable information obtained from surgeons and nurses at that camp.

A Century of Vaccination, and What It Teaches. By W. Scott Tebb. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 452. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 6s.

This volume contains an able statement of the case against the practice of vaccination. Dr. Tebb has had a respectful hearing in England, even from those who most differ from his conclusions. His positions are stated with an unusual degree of moderation and fairness.

Vital Science. Based upon Life's Great Law, the Analogue of Gravitation. By Robert Walter. 12mo, pp. 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Walter's contention in this volume is that the knowledge of vital processes in both health and disease is as certain as the knowledge of chemical and astronomical processes; and that all are governed by a fundamental law analogous to chemical affinity and gravitation. The book is devoted to the unfolding of this law and its demonstration.

From Comte to Benjamin Kidd. The Appeal to Biology or Evolution for Human Guidance. By Robert Mackintosh. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Professor Mackintosh's work is both an historical sketch and a criticism. The author recognizes Mr. Kidd's "Social Evolution" as the most extreme form of the appeal to biology logically possible. The author's own "appeal" is rather to principles of morality.

Stars and Telescopes. A Hand-book of Popular Astronomy. By David P. Todd. 12mo, pp. 419. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Professor Todd's new book is a compendium of astronomy in all its branches. It gives full information on all the latest discoveries relating to the phenomena of the heavens. A chapter on "The Cosmogony" gives Professor See's new theory of cosmic evolution. An important feature of the work is the description of the great telescopes and the progress in their manufacture and use. The illustrations are numerous and interesting. There are also full bibliographical notes.

Our Gardens. By S. Reynolds Hole. 12mo, pp. 304. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

The characteristic delights of the English flower garden are charmingly set forth in this volume. Making due allowance for climatic and other differences, American readers may be able to profit by many of the suggestions of these pages.

Every-Day Butterflies. A Group of Biographies. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. 12mo, pp. 391. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Professor Scudder relates in this volume the story of the lives of our commonest butterflies, such as we see about us at one time or another, and the stories, as Professor Scudder tells them, mainly follow the order of the appearance of the different subjects treated. Descriptions are given only in the briefest and most general terms, reliance being placed on the illustrations of each butterfly discussed. Closer identification may be sought in the author's previous works. Several of the illustrations are colored plates.

The Bee People. By Margaret Warner Morley. 12mo, pp. 177. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This is an attractive description of bees and their ways, addressed to very young readers. The book has been profusely and very satisfactorily illustrated by the author.

The Wilderness of Worlds: A Popular Sketch of the Evolution of Matter from Nebula to Man and Return. The Life-Orbit of a Star. By George W. Morehouse. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Peter Eckler. \$1.

RELIGION.

Through Nature to God. By John Fiske. 16mo, pp. xv—194. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

In this little volume, dedicated by its author to Professor Huxley, the introductory essay, entitled "The Mystery of Evil," was designed to supply some considerations which had been omitted from the author's work on "The Idea of God." The second essay, entitled "The Cosmic Roots of Love and Self-sacrifice," is, with a few slight changes, the Phi Beta Kappa oration delivered at Harvard in 1895, while the third essay, on "The Everlasting Reality of Religion," is an argument based upon "the craving for a final cause, itself one of the master facts of the universe, and as much entitled to respect as any fact in physical nature can possibly be."

Ethics and Revelation. By Henry S. Nash. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

This volume contains lectures delivered by Professor Nash in the John Bohlen lectureship of the Church of Holy Trinity in Philadelphia. The subjects of the lectures are: "Ethics and Religion," "The Spiritual Significance of the Free State," "Comparative Religion and the Principle of Individuality," "The Church's Conception of Revelation," "Prophecy and History" and "The Christ and the Creative God." The point of view is that of a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Word Protestant in Literature, History, and Legislation. By William Henry Cavanaugh. 12mo, pp. 188. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.

This work is an argument from history to show the inappropriateness of the word protestant as applied to the Episcopal Church in the United States. The writer shows that the name was introduced in 1780 without discussion or legislation, and that the term protestant is inapplicable to the Church as a body.

A Dictionary of the Bible, Dealing with Its Language, Literature, and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings. Vol. II., 8vo, pp. xv—870. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

The first volume of this work was noticed soon after its appearance, more than a year ago. Reviewers have noted that the anticipated conservatism of this dictionary is not fully borne out in the articles that have been published thus far. As regards the Pentateuch and most of the other books of the Old Testament, the writers for this second volume

seem to have conceded nearly all the claims of the higher criticism. On the question of the authorship of disputed portions of the New Testament there is less departure from the established views. The scholarship and ability of the editorial staff is beyond question, and the names of the authors are appended to their articles, except where the article is very brief or of minor importance, so that the authority of any important statement in the dictionary may be clearly known.

The Student's Life of Paul. By George Holley Gilbert. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

In this volume Professor Gilbert aims to present the life of Paul entirely apart from the study of his theological teaching, and to present all the facts connected with the subject in as simple and accessible a form as possible. Full references are made to biblical sources, and many references to the modern literature of the subject.

The Biblical Museum: A Collection of Notes, Explanatory, Homiletic, and Illustrative. By James Cowper Gray. Revised, with Additions from the Later Biblical Literature, by George M. Adams. Vol. I., Genesis to Second Kings, 8vo, pp. 1006. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. \$2.

This work is a compilation of material from many sources, and forms a complete commentary on the scripture record.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. A Sociological Study of Foreign Missions. By James S. Dennis. Vol. II., 8vo, pp. xxvi+486. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.50.

The general plan of the encyclopedic work on missions, by Dr. Dennis has already been described in this REVIEW. The second volume of this work has only recently appeared. It was found impossible to publish the material in two volumes, and a third volume is now announced to appear early in 1900. The present volume describes the contribution of Christian missions to social progress throughout the world. Much attention is given to educational effort and sanitary and other reforms resulting directly from the labors of missionaries in various countries. The volume is copiously illustrated from photographs.

The Victory of the Will. By Victor Charbonnel. Translated by Emily Whitney. With an Introduction by Lilian Whiting. 12mo, pp. xl+331. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

M. Charbonnel, the author of this work, was educated in the Roman Catholic Church, but withdrew from that communion because, as he said, he could not enjoy liberty of conscience within it. His work is a vigorous protest against traditionalism and a plea for a true and vital spirituality.

The Nineteen Letters of Ben Uziel. By Samson Raphael Hirsch. Translated by Bernard Drachman. 12mo, pp. xxxvii+222. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

These letters of Ben Uziel form a series of philosophic and devotional essays on the principles of Judaism. Probably in no single volume published in the English language could a more satisfactory exposition of the subject be found. The author, Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, was for many years the most prominent Jewish clergyman in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was renowned for his profound learning as well as for his brilliant literary qualities.

Buddhism and Its Christian Critics. By Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 316. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Dr. Carus embodies in this volume much important ma-

terial for a comparative study of Buddhism and Christianity. It is addressed chiefly to those Christians who are anxious to acquire an insight into Buddhist thought as it is at its best.

The Canon of the Bible: Its Formation, History, and Fluctuations. By Samuel Davidson. 12mo, pp. 139. New York: Peter Eckler. Paper, 50 cents.

This is a revision and expansion of the writer's article in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." It is a convenient summary of all that concerns the formation and history of both the Old and New Testament canon.

The Epistle to the Hebrews: The First Apology for Christianity. By Alexander Balmain Bruce. 8vo, pp. 451. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

This volume is a companion to Professor Bruce's "The Kingdom of God" and "St. Paul's Conception of Christianity," published several years ago. The greater part of the contents appeared in the pages of the *Expositor* in 1888-90. This work is the fruit of studies carried on for a period of thirty years.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Samuel. By Henry Preserved Smith. 8vo, pp. xxxix+421. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

In the series published by the Scribners as "The International Critical Commentary," Professor Henry Preserved Smith contributes a volume on the books of Samuel. Professor Smith now holds the chair of biblical history and interpretation at Amherst. He is recognized as one of the leading American authorities in the department of higher criticism.

The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City. Third Sociological Canvass. The Twenty-first Assembly District. Supervised and Tabulated by Walter Laidlaw. Paper, 8vo, pp. 112. New York: The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers.

The forward movement for Christian unity known as "The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City" is represented by the publication of a report on the Third Sociological Canvass, covering the Twenty-first Assembly District. This canvass reached 14,679 families, all of which were reported to the denominations interested. Many interesting facts were brought out in this investigation—for example, that the church and Sunday-school in that portion of New York City are not educating the same proportion of the population as the public school; that the families of foreign-born mothers are as much interested in church, school and other formative agencies as are native Americans; that a coöperative parish system covering such a district in the city is entirely practicable; that the inefficiency of church work in the district is due to denominational individualism. The mass of information acquired in this canvass is now available, not only for use in various forms of religious activity, but for all economic and statistical inquiries likely to be attempted in the near future, such as the investigation into the extent and effect of the liquor traffic, conducted by the Committee of Fifty, the housing inquiry, and the problem of insurance. Too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which the work has been done and its results tabulated.

The Miracle at Markham. How Twelve Churches Became One. By Charles M. Sheldon. 16mo, pp. 314. Chicago: The Church Press. 75 cents.

This story, by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is intended to point the moral of church federation in small cities. The hero of the story, a pastor in a town containing a dozen or more churches, finally accomplishes his hope of uniting all these different bodies in one.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Bos-
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	ton.	
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NW.	New World, Boston.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Arena.	Arena, Boston.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Art.	Artist, London.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IntS.	International Studio, London.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cham.	Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
CAge.	Coming Age, Boston.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cortem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mid.	Midland Monthly, Des Moines, Iowa.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	Month.	Month, London.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
		Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.		